and to see annual returns of apparent changes in Boundaries. Disputed Claims of Divisions Canoes. Which fail to be good.

(2) The officers Kumta are the best well managed about Sirsi the best. The Lidgapur and Sirsi Officers are in the Southern Forest Division and Kumta in the Central Forest Division.

11. The amount of village inspection performed is given below:—

Talukas	Villages			Rayats Books examined		Boundary marks examined	
	Total number of villages	Number inhabited	Number of villages examined	Number of villages	Number of Rayats	Number of villages	Number of Boundary marks examined
1 Kumta	126.	37.	26.	18.	126.	17.	172.
2 Honawar	159.	81.	44.	50.	395.	29.	134.
3 Lidgapur	164.	39.	72	31.	225.	26.	89.
4 Sirsi.	361.	47	82.	47.	329.	23.	207.
	815	174	224	146	1075.	95.	552.

very account of inspection
for which sufficient receipt
form-offs in Circ. I should have
been able to do more if I had had
been notified of time
in which to make my tour. The
number of receipt books examined
I shall confirm with the
numbers usually examined
in other districts, but this is due
to the peculiar circumstances
of Kanara where the holdings
are usually large, the Khatedars
few and the villages often small.

The number of villages in the
Kumta Taluka in which I
examined Receipt books is
smaller than it might have been,
but when I was touring in the
Taluka the Census of

were in full vigour and each
Each Khanbag had several
villages and constantly engaged
with his Levies was at last
thick it was to take him from
that work to enable me to do
inspection of his land.

The work of the Khanbags
has on the whole been good.
I noticed that they all exercised
a good their duties much better
than the Valuador Kulkarnis
of Belgaum, The younger men
in particular appearing very
intelligent. At the same time
they have not all been as even
gric as they might be in the
inspection of crops and boundary
marks. If not carefully
supervised they are apt to fill
up the "r of inspection forms

from the Calendars of the entries sent by way of boundary riders competition Cups merely copy for the current year the entries in their Registers for the year that has passed. In both cases they think the trouble of making a personal inspection.

On the other hand their account work was carefully and neatly done.

During the year under report 16 shearers were fined, 2 suspended and one dismissed. The fines were for failing to make the prescribed inspections of crops and boundary marks and for neglecting to collect

grazing

Patwary, Pct. with charge which were consequential in one case and one criminal charge being brought against the Patwary and in the other case against the Chaukidar for failing to reply to reference sent him. The Chaukidar was dismissed for failing to give his explanation after transfer.

Twenty three Patels were punished chiefly for failing to obtain Vaccinators and for delaying to credit Collections in the Taluka Treasury. Five Patels were dismissed after conviction on criminal charges.

12. The number of cases decided by the Gramkodas under Bombay Act III of 1874 and

and the results of the Inspection of them by myself and the Assistant are given below:—

Districts.	Number of Cases.	Number examined & referred to the Assistant Collector	Number referred to the Collector.
1 Kurnool.	3.	1.	"
2 Honawar.	8.	8.	"
3 Cuddapah	6.	5.	"
4 Guntur	5.	4.	"
5 Bhatkal & Mk.	10.	9.	"
	29.	22.	

Of the total number (29) of Cases decided & examined 22, and saw no reason to refer any of them to the Collector.

13. The Registry officers in my Inspections were all conducted by me in the

Alaska Land Co. Examination Date Remarks

1 Kuneta. 6th March 1891. generally Poor
2 Ponarow 23rd January 1891 title unsatisfactory
3 Ladagaroff April 1891. as to boundaries
6 Sitka 4th May 1891. to the South
5 Bluthal 20th January 1891 not in Petra. Government

Resolutions of 1800. dated 28th May 1887 and was carried out in the Manner therein laid down. A Separate report was made to the District Registrar after each inspection.

Noticed nothing that calls for official comment here.

14. The figures here shown refer to the Cases decided by my self

Names of Registrars	Persons appearing	Number of cases	Number of persons concerned	Appeal or Revision Con.	Appeal or Revision Firmd.	Appeal or Revision Set
1 J Davidson Esbol Esq. Master	12.	5.	3	"	"	
2 N C Mervey Magistrate Esq. J.P.	6	3.	"	1.	"	

I was elected between 1st January and December 31st 1890. I only took charge of the office on December 11th and tried two cases before the end of the year.

15. The statement given below shows both the total amount of Criminal work done by the various Labour Magistrates and the result of the Appeals heard against their decisions.

Talukas	Names of Magis.	Designation	Powers exercised	Number of Cases	Number disposed of during the month	Appeal or Revision		
						Confirmed	Modified	Reversed
Kunta	R. Krishnaji Dattatraya.	Kunta	Magistrate II	115.	50.	1	1.	3.
	Agam Venkatram Kaupat	Asst. Kunta	III Class	27.	13.	1.	.	1.
	Agam N.N. Bhandarkar B.A.	Asst. Kunta	III Class	15.	1.	.	1	.
Honawar	R. Raghaveshwar Bhanap	Honawar	II Class	56	40.	4.	2.	3
	Agam Narayan Rao Lavande	Asst. Honawar	II Class	44.	18.	5.	2	.
Siddapur	R. Vijaykrishna Khond	Siddapur	II Class	26.	11.	6.	1.	.
	R. Krishnaji Balwant Joshi	Kundapur	III Class	20	7.	.	.	

	V. Krishnaji Balvantraya Brahmin	II Class.	1	"	"	"	"
	Ayan Venkatrao Shankar Kashikar	III Class.	16.	1.	"	1.	"
Sirsi	V. Yashavantrao Lukas B.A. Sy. Brahmin	II Class.	3.	2.	"	"	"
	V. Krishnaji Pandurangji Brahmin	I Class.	105.	81.	5.	"	1.
	Ayan Dattatraya Balaji. Kashikar.	III Class.	39.	12.	"	1.	"
	Ayan Raghunath Vithal Gangakashikar.	III Class.	8.	8.	"	"	"
	Ayan Lakshmanrao L. Belgeri Kashikar	III Class.	28.	17.	"	"	5.
Bhatkal Katho	Ayan Narayan Venkatesh Prabhakar	II Class	65	38.	7.	"	2
	Ayan Ismail Kasimsaheb Kashikar	III Class	41	10.	"	"	"
			640.	211.	29	9	19.

It will be seen that the number of cases terminated on appeal is only 19 out of a total number of 610 cases heard and 311 convictions, a result which I think speaks well for the work done.

There are two Trial Clerks and 10 Registrators in the Subdivision, viz. at Kurunta and Pirai, three Clerks and the Fort Clerk. Of these Registrators R.V. Krishnaji Dinanang Joshi is distinguished for his knowledge of law and procedure.

Of the total number of cases tried by them, the majority are summary and about 25 per cent are cases of thefts which were compounded before any evidence was recorded

by Magistrates under the new

Sub-Surveyors who had appeared previously during the year. The Numbers of Appeals to Board by him were 14. The other appeals were disposed of by the District Magistrate and Assistant Judges.

16. In the Communities of the Taluks Local Boards I have already submitted my annual report. There are four

Taluks	Number of Members.	Number of Meetings.	Number of Members present at Meetings.	Average attendance.	Taluks in my
Kunda	15	10.	1.	6.5.	charge
Honawar	12.	5.	1.	5.3.	each of
Siddapur	8.	7.	"	5.	which
Sirsi.	9.	3.	"	3.	has a

separate

Board. The Income objects of

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

their thorough inspection in competition. In the other Talukas the members are content to discuss intelligently the works in hand and the wants of the Talukas and do not lend any active assistance -

The Schools are discussed under the head of Education para 18.

19. There are three Municipalities in my Sub-division of which I am the Official President. These are Gokarn a temporary Municipality, Honawar a Municipality only established in October 1890 and Bhatkal established on the same date.

[illegible] having been there both in February and March. I held meetings there and inspected the accounts. I also went over the house and saw the work that was being done. I found nothing to which to take exception and was delighted that under the energetic supervision of the Vice President Mr. Hoffa everything was being well done.

My second visit was paid at the time of the Shriveatie fair. The special sanitary arrangements made for the wants of the large body of pilgrims 16,000, in number were very satisfactory and no nuisance was observable.

There was some fear that a disturbance might arise owing to the due enforcement of the pilgrim tax from which the residents of certain neighbouring villages had hitherto been illegally exempted, and the enforcement of which they were inclined to resent. This was one reason why I came to Gokarn on this occasion and I am glad to say that everything passed off peaceably.

Although under the British the Municipalities have not yet begun work and the only duty which there was to obtain information for

and

used to show the annual
Receipts and Expenditure. Each
book placed two pages each year
against which will be recorded
the introduction of Petroi. The
proposals were submitted to the
Collector on January 30th but
were returned for some cor-
rections in the Petroi Estimate
which was later returned by
the Commissioner Eastern Divi-
sion for further alterations and
for a different system of Finan-
tas to be introduced. These delays
have prevented the Municipa-
-lities coming into an actual
existence and they will not
probably be in working order
for the next month or two.

18 Education.

The number of schools in

my charge is given in the following table.—

Talucas	Municipal Board Schools	Municipal Board Scholars	Municipal Total	Government Board Schools	Government Board Scholars	Government Total	Total of Schools	Total of Scholars
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1. Kanuta	0	2.	2.	8.	23.	8.	11.	13.
2. Nonavar.	.	.	.	.	27.	2.	29.	29.
3. Eddajar	.	.	.	.	11.	1.	12.	12.
4. Gindi	1	.	1.	4.	15.	1.	20.	21.
			2.	3.	12.	78.	12.	102.	105.

Of these I have visited altogether 33.

I find that the condition of the schools varies considerably the best schools are those in Municipal towns where good Masters are employed and it easy to secure a large number of

of pupils.

(c) The attendance at the Coast Schools is to be the best as far attributable to the healthiness of the villages and their convenient size.

The schools in the inland villages throughout are not flourishing. The attendance is bad and in reality does not even come up to the average recorded in the attendance registers. This is due to the scattered nature of these villages the unhealthiness of their situation and the difficulty of obtaining good masters to undertake the work.

In boroughs the ordinary village schools are fairly attended except in the more unhealthy

localities where efficient only the worst masters can be persuaded to remain.

The people take a fair interest in education and the village branches have on the whole done a fair amount of school supervision.

The weak point is the inefficiency of some of the masters on whom the success or failure of the school in nearly every village entirely depends. If a master is a good man the people are only too glad to make the most of his services and see that their children go to school If he is bad they are quite indifferent and [illegible] the children

to see they take the teacher
avoid discrepancies in filling the
the attendance registers, and
Records keeping the fees of the
children whom they enter as
present. This is sometimes
done even in well-attended schools
in order to obtain the services
of an Assistant.

I think it will be advisable
to close some of the Coast Inland
Schools belonging and any
saving effected in this way can
be with advantage devoted
to increasing the other teachers'
pay.

I was present at the
Examination of four Schools
by the Deputy Educational Inspector
R. S. Gonzaga Mallapa. Luke

The number of boys passed was inconsiderable and it is the opinion of the people that Sanskrit is unnecessarily strict in his examination.

During the year under report one new school was opened at Ramyguri and two closed at Nasur and Sambhapur. A school at Bathgi was closed owing to the poor attendance.

19. General Remarks.

One important matter for remark in this District is the feeling exhibited by the people towards the conservancy of the Forests

In every village situated in the Tirsi and Siddapur Talukas, Rose Cultivation [illegible]

Jeffer and Cornwallis gaol
Complained that by the present
System of Economy they are
no longer able to obtain from
Jamaica the amount of Cash mo
ney that they required for the
proper Cultivation of their garden
and which they were formerly
accustomed to get.

So loud and so universal
prevalent were these Complaints
that I could not help thinking at
first that some grave impositions
had unwittingly been done to the
people by Government.

I have now however heard
the other side and have learnt
that the matter was long ago fully
represented to Government who
have expressly approved of the
present system which was

on the people. This decision was announced by Lord Ripon in 1884

It is therefore unnecessary in this report to re-open the matter in any way, though of the issue there is only right that Government should know that the people still complain.

The completion of the West Settlement is urgently called for. So long as it is postponed legal technicalities prevent the enforcement of proper forest conservancy and every case in which an offender against forest Laws is acquitted encourages the people to let the forest Authorities at defiance.

The proposed Bottle Duties published in the Gracers Gazette at the end of last year have been universally condemned by the gardeners Cultivators & Growers & Seedsmen to whom it was proposed as the effect of the duties will be to render the Bottle Dung practically useless to them & to prevent clearly to be avoided.

Apart from the Bottle and Leafmanure questions the people do not complain of the Forest Management and indeed are quite ready to admit that it is administered in a liberal and kindly spirit.

Another matter that has attracted my attention has been the proposal to

grass lands, where are lands
usually situated above rice
lands and below forest and
suited only for growing grass.
They were marked off into numbe
at the time of Survey but
but were not entered in any
Khatedar's name. Since the
Survey There have been many
applications for these and in
many instances people have
claimed that they have had the
sole use of these for many years
these statements were not always
true but when found to be so
the claimant is allowed to have
the land on payment of all
arrears [illegible]

[illegible] and no payment of
the value of any trees that the
fruit trees that happen to be
upon the land. Often a Chinese
or of Cabbahad the land is
usually sold by a native and
is very frequently bought by
some non-resident Chinese
who builds a fence around the
land and each year carries
off the grass. This pasture the
villagers object to and they base
their objection on the idea that
the grass grown in any one
village is always required for
that village and that if it had not
been considered necessary the
land would not have been
marked off as a grass reserve
at the survey which was made.

believe that the idea of marking off these pieces was to meet the wants of the villages in which they are situated and it is clear that if the people of any village cannot get the grass they want they are very likely to clear forest land in their endeavours to procure it. So that I think it is ordinarily advisable to let the grass land in each village be taken by residents of that village. This can be done by fixing a fair auction price and telling whoever in the village will pay that amount have the land. In such cases a preference or option to tenants who have used the land

[illegible] Bonfires [illegible]
the town was from time to time received
Sales of Ice very Considerable.

Extensive Land reclamation
has been made and is still going on
which new gardens have been
made in the Civil and Military
Salinas and it has appeared
that the increase has been very
slight. This I believe is due
to the fact that no better Allotments
ments can be obtained for
the new gardens. If they could
be so obtained a considerable
amount of rice land would
soon be converted into gardens
and in my opinion this would
be an eminently desirable
result - for by limiting the
Zella assessment to the damage
caused to the Forest would be

accurately known and a large profit would be reaped by Government. This result would be brought about with all the greater rapidity if Lapsi advances could be made for this purpose. The present profit from forest land in the Betta tracts where alone new gardens would be made is, as is well known extremely small.

I do not think there is any thing else that calls for special remark. The census figures have yet to be digested before I shall feel able to draw conclusions from them. The actual yearly increase in the population is too vague for

I am in duplicate of enclosed
letter sent to the Admiral.
I am therefore writing
you herewith on this subject
& respectfully.

Have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
W. O. Sheppard
Assistant Paymaster
Acting

Return of Offences recorded within the Kandy Police Court Division, Kurunegala District, during the year.

Village recorded at	Taluka	During what dates	Number of Persons	Remarks
Kurunegala	Kurunegala	14th July to 25th October 1890.	117.	Assaults, Cattle trespass, Larceny, Obstructing Police in the execution of their duty, Cruelty to animals, Gambling, Breach of Peace, Offences against Public Health, Offences against Public Convenience, Offences against Public Decency, Offences against Public Tranquillity, Offences against Public Safety, Offences against Public Morality, Offences against Public Order, Offences against Public Peace, Offences against Public Welfare, Offences against Public Interest, Offences against Public Property, Offences against Public Rights, Offences against Public Duties, Offences against Public Obligations, Offences against Public Responsibilities, Offences against Public Trust, Offences against Public Confidence, Offences against Public Faith, Offences against Public Credit, Offences against Public Revenue, Offences against Public Taxes, Offences against Public Duties, Offences against Public Obligations, Offences against Public Responsibilities, Offences against Public Trust, Offences against Public Confidence, Offences against Public Faith, Offences against Public Credit, Offences against Public Revenue, Offences against Public Taxes,
[illegible]	[illegible]	12th to 20th Dec/90	9.	
Nawawar	Nawawar	18th to 20th Dec/90	3.	
Pugarbastian	Nawawar	24th December/90	1.	
Kodkawi	Siddapur	25th Dec/90 to 5th January/91.	10.	
Sagarbatikoi	Nawawar.	13th to 19th Jan/91.	8.	
Nawawar.	Nawawar.	10th January/91.	1.	
Kukkal.	Nawawar.	11th to 19th Jan/91.	9.	
Kurdashwar.	Nawawar.	20th to 25th Jan/91.	2.	
Nawawar	Nawawar	22nd to 31st Jan/91.	10.	
Kumula	Kumula	1st February/91.	1.	
Gokara	Kumula	2nd to 3rd Feby/91.	2.	
Karwar.	Karwar.	4th Feby/91.	1.	
Gokara	Kumula.	5th to 9th Feby/91.	5.	
Swayan	Kumula.	10th to 12th Feby/91.	3.	
Burgi.	Kumula	13th Feby/91.	1.	

Kalgal.	Kaunta.	16th to 19th Feby/91.	6.	
Kaiba	Kaunta.	21st Feby/91.	1	
Kalgal	Kaunta.	21st Feby/91.	1.	
Kaiba	Kaunta	22nd Feby/91.	1	
Kaunta.	Kaunta.	25th Feb to 7th March 1891.		
Gokaru	Kaunta.	8th to 12th March/91	5.	
Kalgal	Karwar.	13th March/91.	1.	
Karwar.	Karwar.	16th March to 27th April 1891	28.	Tabled change
Kaunta	Kaunta	8th April 1891	1	of the Deputy Collector
Kalgal	Kaunta	9th April/91.	1	Thence and subsequently
Sadashiv	Siddapur	10th to 11th April/91.	2.	to Sirsi & Yellapur
Bilgi	Siddapur	12th April/91	1	Constituencies.
Kodkani	Siddapur	13th April/91.	1.	
Siddapur	Siddapur	14th to 21st April/91	8.	
Banvasi	Sirsi	22nd to 25th April/91	4.	
Sirsi.	Sirsi	26th April to 5th May 1891.	10	
Kulgal	Sirsi.	6th to 9th May/91	4.	
Kampli	Sirsi	10th May/91	1	
Yellapur	Yellapur	11th to 13th May/91	3.	To attend District Board meeting
Kampli	Sirsi	14th to 15th May/91	2	
Kulgal	Sirsi	16th May/91	1	

Genii

Campbellianum Linn. 22 to 27 Aug. 91 A.

Linii Linn. 29 Aug to 1st Sept. A.
June 1891.

Leddisfurn Leddisfurn 2nd to 4th June/91 A.

Lewisii... Linn. 5th to 30th June/91 24.

The places marked with asterisks are Selukwa Stations.

Camp Linn
Aug 1st July 1891

Wm. Sheppard
First Assistant Collector
Kasai

Appendix II

Causes and account

Talukas.	Remissions undergoing sanct. Resolution No. 5573 dt. 20.12.96.	On account of poverty.	Poligar & Bilgi	On account of fire	Other causes	Total
Kunnia	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	b. d. s.	b. d. s.
Honavar	" " "	107. 8 6.	" " "	" " "	" " "	107. 8 6.
Siddapur	10381. 8.2.	" " "	298. 4. "	" " "	" " "	10679. 12. 2
Sirsi	" " "	" 2 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" 2
	10381. 8.2.	107. 10. 6.	298. 4. "	" " "	b. d. s.	10779. 4. 8.

Carried over 3

(1) Shekeroon

Remarks on his Excellency's Victoria Annexation Circular of 18th Sept 1891

No 3436 of 1891
Kaduna 18 September 1891

Considering that Mr Chalfont was actually on leave for only four months, the amount of travelling & routine information done by him is creditable. He was detained at headquarters during the latter part of his leave & the beginning of April in having to do the Interpreter's work. He deserves credit on leave - in addition to his own by the wish of His Excellency

Para 6 Mr Shepherd enjoins
efforts be made known among the
cultivators the advantages of Govern-
ment Farms have been attend-
ed with marked success & should
be entitled to consideration.
He is not quite correct in say-
ing that hitherto little has
steps been taken to explain
the Farm rules regulating ad-
missions. Orders had been issued
from time to time by the Collectors
with this object in view, but
they had no doubt been neg-
lected. The practice continued by
Mr Shepherd of D.I & S. Arcot

is well merited

Para 8. The lands [illegible] are situated in rugged tracts distant from the coast, and the reason assigned for their falling out of cultivation on the Shepparo is probably the true one. Though they are rich and very lightly rated owing to the difficulty of securing labour, it is found more troublesome than profitable to attempt to cultivate them.

Para 18. Mr Sheppard says that some of the worst attended schools in outlying districts

the District Right Colonel &
the Patrings" decided to take
"Day" for the masters of the
Well managed & popular schools
deserve worthy of attention
Para 19. Mr Sheppard has
in his principal discussed
several points of great im
portance. Connected with Forest
Administration; which are already
receiving or will receive separate
treatment. While not agreeing
with all he writes, I think his
views are marked by good
sense & moderation. As regards
"Ben" lands, they are exceptionally

[illegible] to [illegible] Act. And for
[illegible] enquiry into rights over the
[illegible] were made at the time of
Survey & they were, shall
[illegible] duly extend as Govern
[illegible] shall have full power
on the Revenue Authorities to
such Enquiry in each case
the accompany is given to
Claimants whose [illegible]
-ceptive Enjoyment or pos
-session of the Assessment for
date of Survey together with
the value of the trees on the
[illegible]

Mr. Mc Gregor reports in
excellent spirits and glad of
Capt. Stronghill's observation.
He has evidently made good
use of the short time he has
been in the District

Yours truly
Robert A. Lamar

No. 3216 of 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Belgaum, 17th August 1891.

The Commissioner has the honour to forward the Annual Administration Report of the Collector of Kánara, together with those of his Assistants, for the year 1890-91.

2. The season, on the whole, was favourable. The rain-fall was a little below the average and not well distributed, ceasing virtually early in September. The crops did not, however, suffer much, and the outturn is reported to have been 13 annas all round, taking 16 annas as an average crop. The prices of rice and náchni, as they obtained in March last, were a little higher than in the corresponding month of 1889-90. Paras. 4 and 5

3. The population according to the village returns is 417,584, whilst by the census taken in February last it amounted to 446,351, showing a difference of about 6 per cent. The Collector examined the birth and death registers of 11 villages and found them to be carefully kept. In both the birth and the death-rate a decrease is noticeable, which is attributed by the Collector to "the more healthy character of the season." It is difficult to understand, however, how the improved health of the population could have led to a falling off in the number of births. Such a cause would naturally produce the directly opposite result.

4. The public health was satisfactory. Fever, as usual, prevailed more or less throughout the district; but there were no cases of cholera and the attacks of, and deaths from, small-pox were respectively 263 and 31 against 3,244 and 403 in 1889-90. The aggregate attendance of out-door patients at the Civil Hospital and dispensaries rose from 35,219 to 39,085, showing an increase of 3,866. Most of this increase occurred in the Kárwár Hospital. Mr. Woodward's remark that the attendance is affected by the stoppage rules to a 'surprising' extent is not supported, and indeed is contradicted, by the figures given by him. A comparative statement of fees received would have been useful. Para. 6.

5. The Collector's recommendation on the subject of the establishment of sanitary committees under the Bombay Village Sanitation Act in seven villages has been embodied in this office letter No. $\frac{5}{776}$, dated 9th June 1891, to Government, General Department. It is not proposed to establish any such boards in the district, as there are no villages sufficiently important both in point of population and revenue.

No report has yet been received from the Collector on village sanitation as required by Government Resolution (J. D.), No. 4367, dated 13th August 1890. His attention has, however, been called to the matter, and the desired information will be placed before Government on receipt of his report.

6. The agricultural stock in Kánara has not yet been checked by the Circle Inspectors recently employed. The figures can only be taken as approximate. There is an increase in ploughs, carts and cattle which is accompanied by a similar increase in the assessed waste land taken up for cultivation. Para. 7.

Cattle-disease was much less rife, the deaths during the year being 1,168 against 2,231 in 1889-90. Some form of disease is always prevalent in Kánara—a result due partly to the climate and partly to the mode in which the cattle are kept. Whether the cattle owners would accept and be guided by the advice of any Veterinary expert, however sound such counsel might be, is more than questionable.

7. There is no change in the prices of labor. The wages of an unskilled workman which vary from 2 to 6 annas a day are not higher in Kánara than in the other coast districts. This hardly bears out the theory that the demand for labour is in excess of the local supply and that rice cultivation is in places abandoned owing to the dearth of labour. Para. 8

8. It is gratifying to note that the improvement of land has for the first time really attracted attention throughout the Collectorate. The special orders of Government as well as the exertions of Mr. Sheppard and the Mámlatdár of Siddápur, both of whom were trained under Mr. Muir's system in Belgaum, have been the chief cause of the great demand that has so suddenly arisen for tagái. Rs. 4,200 have already been advanced by the Collector, and a further sum of Rs. 19,800 has now been provided. It seems likely that in future years large sums can profitably be advanced in Kánara to the benefit both of the cultivators and of Government, but it is not advisable to rush the system too fast. From Mr. Hudson's report it would appear that an impression prevails that Government are entering the market as a general money-lender and are willing to advance loans for any ordinary purpose not connected with land improvement. Such an idea can soon be dispelled.

Para. 10.

9. The gradual diversion of the traffic from the old trade routes by the Southern Marátha Railway line is what might be expected. The opening of the Haliyál forest by a bullock-tram from Shiraoli to the Southern Marátha Railway line may further affect the localtimber trade of the district. It is to be regretted that sandalwood work, the only manufacture in Kánara, is dying out.

Para. 11.

10. Mr. Woodward's remarks on the condition of the people are interesting. Government can do nothing to improve the condition of the tenants-at-will, who are said to be absolutely dependent on the money-lender and subject to his exactions. The Collector however adds that even these cultivators "are always allowed enough to subsist on without hardship." It is not in the interest of the most grasping savkár to reduce them to utter and hopeless destitution. The extension of garden cultivation within reasonable limits has already been authorized by express orders of Government. The proposal to give the Haviks a free hand for making new gardens wherever they find that the adjoining forest will supply a sufficient quantity of leaf-manure, would, if adopted, end first in the ruin of the fine forests that now exist, and then in the destruction of the gardens dependent on them. It is satisfactory to learn that kumri—the most destructive and least productive method of cultivation, a system of agriculture followed only by "the most depressed class" in the district—is speedily becoming extinct under the operation of the orders of Government. Of the kumri cultivators some have taken to other modes of cultivation, whilst the majority have emigrated into Goa or Mysore territory, there to earn a precarious livelihood by following their old devices, until there too it will be found necessary to prevent the total denudation of the hill sides.

Para. 12.

11. The jamábandi settlements were completed before the 15th April 1891 the date fixed by Government Resolution No. 9190, dated 23rd December 1890, in all talukas except Supa, where it had to be deferred until 1st May 1891. The Collector himself did the jamábandi of the Supa and Sirsi talukas. The total land revenue for collection amounted, according to the figures given in the Collector's report, to Rs. 9,85,456-14-4, and according to the figures given in the reports of his Assistants, to Rs. 9,84,903-12-5. The difference between the two sets of figures has not been explained. Taking, however, the Collector's figures as correct, the land revenue shows an increase of Rs. 17,048-4-6, due to the introduction of the survey rates into a portion of the Siddápur taluka, and to the levy of full survey assessment elsewhere. The decrease in the alienations of Rs. 38-10-9 is attributable to the resumption of certain inám lands. Remissions proper amounted to only Rs. 354-5-6 and were granted on account of poverty of rayats and failure of crops. On the date of the Collector's report out of the entire demand of Rs. 9,94,758, only Rs. 685-7-7 remained uncollected and this, the Collector expects, will be recovered without difficulty.

Paras. 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19.

Of the pressure used for the collection of the revenue, the number of notices is no criterion whatever. In para 13 above, Mr. Woodward, as an evidence of the average prosperity of the district, refers to the punctuality and completeness with which Government dues are satisfied: but a glance over the table at para. 19 of his report shows that, whether as regards penalties or distraints, or sale of move-

Coercion

able property or of forfeited occupancies, the amount of pressure that has been resorted to during the year is nearly double that which had to be used in 1889-90. It further appears that in 21 cases in which the moveable property was sold, out of the Rs. 228 due, only Rs. 88 were realized and that no immoveable property was apparently available for sale. Similarly the 171 acres of forfeited land put up to auction realised only Rs. 986, or about double the annual survey assessment of the land. Mr. Woodward does not appear to have given to these facts the consideration they deserved.

12. During the year, the ábkári system prevailing in the coast tálukas underwent an important change, the still-head duty and minimum guaranteed revenue system having replaced the out-still system. The arrangements both for the supply of liquor for the above-ghát tálukas, and for the sale of raw toddy on the coast remained the same as before. Financially the new system has not proved successful in this its first year, as the better class of farmers held aloof, and indifferent men with small means and severely handicapped by the competition of the toddy licensees took the contracts; but it has resulted in one desirable improvement, *i.e.*, that in the coast tálukas liquor has been replaced to some extent by a more harmless drink. The ábkári revenue during the year was Rs. 1,00,844 against Rs. 2,04,349, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,505. The other matters referred to by the Collector will be better dealt with in the Ábkári Department, but it seems advisable that steps should be taken in the case of the above-ghát tálukas' ábkári farm to prevent any possible loss to Government. The ábkári preventive establishment would appear to be a costly failure as at present constituted.

Para 17.

13. The only point in the forest administration that calls for notice is a decrease of Rs. 2,089 in the revenue, which is attributed to general causes. Much of the demarcation and settlement work still remains to be done. It is of very great importance that this work should be speedily completed, but at the existing rate of progress it is unlikely to be finished for years to come. The Commissioner would strongly recommend the employment of a second officer on this duty. The Collector has been asked to report separately on his suggestion that the free-grazing assignments, which, in his opinion, are no longer necessary, should be withdrawn.

Para 20

14. The preparation of the income tax assessment lists will admit of further improvement, as about 8 per cent. reduction was found necessary in the demands originally fixed. The outstanding balance is also large. The yearly decline in the tax is due to a falling off in the trade in salt and other commodities.

Para. 21.

15. To judge from the reports of the Assistant Collectors and the figures furnished by Mr. Woodward, the work of the Shánbhogs cannot be regarded as having been very satisfactory. More than one-fifth of them had to be punished their inspection in some respects seems to have been perfunctory, and the usual difficulty was experienced in compelling them to reside within their charges.

16. The Collector visited all the Mámlatdárs' stations and two of the three Mahalkaris' stations, examined eight sub-registry offices and performed a fair amount of general inspection. Mr. Woodward personally reviewed nearly half the number of cases disposed of under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act III of 1876. He tried 1 Magisterial case, disposed of 27 appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates, examined *suo motu* 32 cases disposed of by them, and referred 5 cases to the High Court

Paras 25, 26 33 and 35.

17. The area of culturable unoccupied land (61,350 acres) is large and is said to be due to the difficulty of getting labourers It decreased by about 2,619 acres. Two-thirds, however, of the net decrease are the result of the inclusion in forest of waste land. As '*pot pahani*' i. e. 'field inspection', preceded the introduction of the survey, it is not understood how mistakes as regards 'Pardi' and 'Bena' lands could have escaped notice. The Collector has been requested to report separately on this subject.

Para 31

18. The percentage of persons convicted to those accused (754 out of 2,602) is smaller than in Kolába and still less than in Belgaum The district was free from serious crime as usual, there were only 2 cases of murder and 2 of dacoity. The 13 Pátels

Paras 34 36

holding commissions under Section 15 of Bombay Act VIII of 1867 tried 127 cases. In one case the Patel's decision was referred to the High Court, and in it the conviction was quashed. Mr. Woodward states that on the whole these officers have performed their duties very satisfactorily.

19. The number of cattle impounded rose from 11,580 in 1889-90 to 13,947 in 1890-91. The increase is ascribed to seizure of outside cattle encroaching on forests. The Collector examined 17 cattle-pound registers, and in only one case did he find it necessary to punish the pound-keeper for negligence.

Para. 39.

20. The working of the local boards was not satisfactory, and the result of the experiment of the grant of the elective franchise in the Kárwár and Kumta tálukas has not been encouraging. As a rule the non-official members of the boards limit their labour and activity in the concerns of the board to "intelligent discussion". It is, however, satisfactory to find that some of these gentlemen take a broader view of their duties and as in the cases of Mr. Náráyanráo Udiávar of the Honávar Táluka Board, Messrs. Venkatráo Nadig and Santáppá of the Yellápur Táluka Board, Mr Dattobáráo Ánant of the Supa Táluka Board, and Mr. Pacheco of the Kárwár Táluka Board, render valuable and useful assistance in inspecting and supervising local fund works.

Para. 40.

21. No new important works from Provincial funds except the completion of the Mahálkari's kacheri at Bhatkal were executed during the year.

Para. 41.

22. Two new Municipalities were established during the year It is satisfactory to note that all the old Municipalities—particularly those of Kárwár, Kumta, Sirsi and Haliyál—have worked satisfactorily, and that the Collector speaks in high terms of the manner in which the non-official Presidents of those three Municipalities and the Vice-President of the Haliyál Municipality have performed the duties devolving on them.

Para. 42.

23. There is a decrease of one in the number both of primary and of secondary schools The attendance at the latter schools has risen, while that at the primary schools has fallen in consequence of eight of the eighteen aided schools having been closed The Collector visited 59 schools and Messrs. Sheppard and Hudson did respectively 33 and 70. The suggestion offered by Mr. Sheppard regarding the closing of the worst attended schools in the outlying parts of the district and of improving the pay of the teachers in some of the remaining schools is one for the consideration of the Educational Department. According to Mr. Woodward some of the schools would appear to be literally 'infant' schools. From his remarks and those recorded by Mr. Sheppard the evasion of rules and falsification of returns by school-masters would seem to be of unpleasantly frequent occurrence. Masters with such tendencies are hardly suitable moral teachers of children

Para. 43

24. Under the head "Concluding remarks," Mr. Woodward refers to the want of good communication between Kárwár and the Margao Railway Station on the Portuguese Railway during the rains The road itself between Karwár and Margao is in fair condition, but the absence of bridges and ferries over the rivers and creeks renders the road of little practical use.

Para 45

25. Mr. Woodward, who has been in charge of the district throughout the year, has written a most interesting report and has closely reviewed those of his Assistants. The undersigned agrees in the commendation bestowed by the Collector on Mr. Sheppard, who has been in the district for nearly seven months. Mr. Hudson's report is not as full and clear as it might have been, considering that he has been in the district the whole year, but that officer has been active in his movements and has performed a large amount of general inspection.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, S. D.

Annual Reports: Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Districts of the Southern Division for the year 1890-91.

No 20

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1892

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No 3044, dated 7th August 1891

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No 3061, dated 8th August 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3216, dated 17th August 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3235, dated 21st August 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3242, dated 22nd August 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., 3512, dated 11th September 1891.

} Submitting with his remarks the Annual Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division and their Assistants and Deputies, for the year 1890-91.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3286, dated 27th August 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3417, dated 8th September 1891

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S D., No. 3873, dated 5th October 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D, No. 3896, dated 6th October 1891

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No 3961, dated 10th October 1891

Memorandum from the Commissioner. S D.. No. 4029, dated 16th October 1891

RESOLUTION.—The Administration Reports of all the districts in the Southern Division except Kánara and Kolába have been prepared by officers who held charge for only comparatively short periods towards the close of the year, and when the travelling season was practically over. Kolába in particular suffered from changes, no officer having held charge as Collector for more than three consecutive months, but Mr. Winchester, who has written the report, acted as Collector for nearly three months in the touring season. Changes among Assistant Collectors were also frequent, especially in Belgaum, and the total amount of travelling done was, in consequence, somewhat less than usual.

2. The season was, on the whole, a favourable one except in parts of Belgaum and Dhárwár, where the rainfall seems to have been unevenly distributed, but not to such an extent as to cause any distress. Except in Bijápur and Kolába the public health was generally good. In these two districts and in Belgaum, cholera was prevalent, and in the Mahád Táluka of Kolába there was a very serious outbreak of malarial fever. In Ratnágiri and Kánara there was some cattle disease but the number of cases was smaller than usual.

3. Except in Ratnágiri and Kolába there was an increase of Land Revenue for collection. In the latter district the small decrease was due to a diminution in the area of salt marsh land reclaimed, and in the former the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Rájápur Táluka had the effect of materially decreasing the revenue demand. Throughout the division generally the revenue

was collected without much pressure, but in Kánara, although the number of notices issued was fewer than in the preceding year, coercive processes of the more serious description increased somewhat, and, considering the favourable nature of the season, this is not altogether satisfactory. In Belgaum, in this year as in last, the number of coercive measures was nominal, which reflects credit on the systematic training of village officers in that district. In future reports information should be given regarding the pressure found necessary in the case of occupancy tenants of khoti land in Ratnágiri

4. No takávi advances were made in Ratnágiri and about Rs 220 only were advanced in Kolába. In these districts the nature of the land tenure prevents the tenants from having much interest in improving their land, and adds to the difficulty of finding security. In Bijápur too the amount advanced was comparatively small, less in fact than in the previous year, and the Collector should be requested to take steps to have the rules more widely promulgated In Belgaum the system maintained its popularity and in Dhárwár and Kánara the very large increases in the sums advanced show the energetic nature of the measures adopted by the District Officers Mr. Sheppard deserves credit for his exertions in Kánara where little seems to have been attempted before

5. The work of the Circle Inspectors in Dhárwár has not been noticed in much detail, and this is probably due to the officer who submitted the report being new to the district. Circle Inspectors have now been appointed in all the districts of the Southern Division except Kolába, and Government expect that their work will be criticised closely in future. The success of the new scheme must depend to a great extent on the supervision exercised by Assistant and Deputy Collectors, and Government, while not wishing to lay down any hard and fast rules as to the amount of inspection to be performed, are of opinion that it will be possible to take some test of the work of most of the Circle Inspectors during the year, and this will be considered as a most important part of a district officer's work. The results of any tests taken should be reported as soon as possible to the Collector.

6. Government regret to have to remark again that the examination of appraisement registers in Ratnágiri by Táluka Officers appears to be very perfunctory Out of 72 registers examined by the Collector 65 were found to be incorrect, while out of 242 examined by Táluka Officers otherwise than on appeal, mistakes were discovered in 12 only. Mr. Aggaonkar's remarks on the unwillingness of khots to produce these registers seem to show that he is not familiar with the provisions of the Khoti Act and the rules under it, according to which khots can be punished for not keeping the registers or not producing them when called on to do so.

7. The original criminal work performed by the District Magistrates was very light, only nine cases in all being tried by them Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the District Magistrate of Dhárwár, however, held a large number of enquiries under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate of Kánara examined 32 cases only out of a total of 2,141 tried by Subordinate Magistrates, and the number examined by the District Magistrates of Kolába, Dhárwár and Belgaum respectively was not very large It is not necessary for Assistant Collectors to give in their reports details of the work done by Subordinate Magistrates They should merely show the nature of the work, original, appellate, or revisional, done by themselves, for the year ending June 30th.

8 Government observe with regret that the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, has again failed to comply with the standing orders regarding the examination of shops licensed under the Arms Act It might perhaps have been inconvenient to visit some of the outlying shops, but it ought not to have been difficult to inspect the shop at Gokák, the head-quarters of a táluka The attention of the District Magistrate of Kánara should be invited to Government

solution No. 3577 of the 8th October 1891, General Department, and any porary licenses which it may be found necessary to issue, should be issued der the conditions laid down in that Government Resolution.

9 With reference to paragraph 49 of the report of the Collector of Bijápur, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to favour Government th his opinion as to whether the vacant strips in question are not boundary urk as defined in Section 3 (9) of the Land Revenue Code.

10 The reviews of the Commissioner, S. D., should be communicated to Collectors.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Accountant General,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs (with extract from paragraph 49 of the Bijápur Collector's report),
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat.

with copies of the reviews by the Commissioner, S. D., of the Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division, and their Assistants and Deputies.

No. of 1892.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

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5. The settlements were made in Ratnágiri and about Rs. 220 on ... were effected in Kolába. In these districts the nature of the soil ... prevents the tenants from having much interest in improving their land, and adds to the difficulty of finding security. In Bijápur too the amount advanced was comparatively small, but in Dhárwár in the previous year, and the Collector should be enjoined to take steps to have the rules more widely promulgated. In Belgaum the great ... maintained its popularity and in Dhárwár as Kánara the very large amounts of the sums advanced show the energetic ... measures adopted by the Revenue Officers. Mr. Sheppard deserves ... his example in Kánara, where fault seems to have been attempted ...

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7. Government regret to have to remark again that the examination of the inspection registers in Dhárwár by District Officers appears to be ... perfunctory. Out of 71 registers examined by the Collector he found ... incorrect, while out of 142 examined by District Officers otherwise than ... proof, mistakes were discovered in 13 only. Mr. Aganashar's ... unwillingness to limit the number of these registers such as to ... conflict with the provisions of the Khoti Act and the time ... according to which ... can be punished for not keeping the registers or not ... to ... called on to do so.

8. The original ... was performed by the District Magistrate ... 1,102 ... nine cases it ... being sent to them. Mr. Crawford leaves the ... Magistrate of Dhárwár however had a large number of ... Of the ... found Penalties Code. The District Magistrate of ... cannot be ... cases out of ... sent to Subordinate ... the number examined by the District Magistrates of Canara ... the Belgaum ... was very large ... necessary to ... objection to ... from reports ... of the work done ... Subordinate ... There should never ... the nature of the work, ... but ... reasons ... themselves to the ... ending

... examined ... with regard ... that the District ... inspection ... with the ... of the ... regarding ... ...

Resolution No. 3577 of the 8th October 1891, General Department, and any temporary leases which it may be found necessary to issue, should be issued under the conditions laid down in that Government Resolution.

9. With reference to paragraph 49 of the report of the Collector of Bijápur, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to favour Government with his opinion as to whether the vacant strips in question are not boundary marks as defined in Section 3 (9) of the Land Revenue Code.

10. The reviews of the Commissioner, S. D., should be communicated to all Collectors.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

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The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
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With copies of the reviews by the Commissioner, S. D., of the Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division, and their Assistants and Deputies.

No. of 1892.

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TOTAL EXPOSURES

156

END

START

START

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

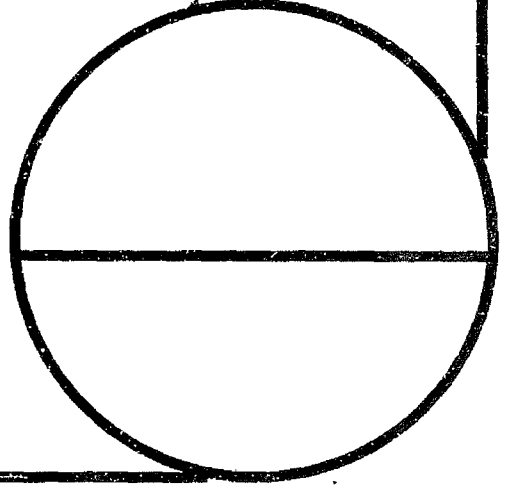
NAME OF RECORD : **REVENUE** DEPTT. VOL.

NO :

YEAR :

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE :



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Rev. Dept.

No. 1749 Part V

Admn Reports

Admn Reports of the Co
of the Districts of the South
Division for the Year 1890-

(Bijapur)

Part V

Former Papers in Comp. No. 1749 of 18 91

Subsequent " No. of 18

2721

1749 Part V

The Honourable
Commissioner of

To. Lucknow in Oudh

Chief Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Bombay.

Camp. Powai 22nd August

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration reports of the Collector of Broach and his Assistants and Deputy for the year 1890-91.

2 My remarks on the report have been [illegible] to the Superintendent

ent, & communicate (with all Prep. with
instructions to send you directly
number of copies required by Govt.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Commissioner S. D.
1846

No 3638 of 1891.

From,

J. Davidson, Esquire
Acting Collector of
Bijapur

To,

The Commissioner
Southern Division
Bijapur Collector's Office
13th August 1891

Sir

I have the honor to
submit the Annual Report
on the administration of

ent, Commencement (until V. ...
instructions to send you direct
number of copies required by Co
cent

I have the honor to
Sir,
Your most obedient ser

Illegible
Commissioner S.
1846

No 3638 of 89

From,

J. Davidson, Esquire
Acting Collector of
Bijapur.

To,

The Commissioner
Southern Division
Bijapur Collector's Office
13th August 189

Sir,

I have the honor to
submit the Annual Report
on the administration of

the Bijapur District for the

District	Area in square miles	Population by census of 1891	Year ending on
Bijapur	5,669	7,96,332	the 30th

June 1891. The report on my duties as Political Agent for the Jath and Daflapur States will be submitted separately to Government in the Political Department. The District has been in my charge from the 27th May last Mr. Fleet was in charge from the 1st July 1890

to 12th May 1891 and Mr. Harvey was the Collector from the 13th to 26th May 1891

2 — The officers who have been at the disposal of the Collector during the whole or portions of the year are entered in the margin. The records

W L Harvey, Esquire Assistant Collector.	
N B Divatia, Esquire Assistant Collector	
A L Harvey, Esquire Assistant Collector.	
K B. A G Deshpande District Deputy Collector.	
R B Sankara Rangapa, Huzur Deputy Collector.	

R.B. G.J. Bhatkhande during
Huzur Deputy Collector, which they
were on duty; and the manner
in which their services have
been utilized, are shown in
Appendix A. It will be seen
that there have been a good
many changes during the
year.

3. The administration
reports of the officers who
were in charge of the sub-divisions

at the end of June are submitted herewith, with remarks on each of them.

The district was divided into 2 sub-divisions of 4 talukas each from the 1st July till 15th December.

On Mr. Divatia's coming being sent to the district 3 Northern talukas were given to one assistant, 3 Southern to another, and the 2 central ones to the Asst.

2. B. G. Bhatkhande, Avenger Deputy Collector, during which they

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On Mr. Divatia however being sent to the district the 3 northern talukas were given to one assistant, 3 southern to another and the central ones to the Asst

Deputy. Owing to the absence of an assistant for 6 weeks twice during the period from 16th December in order to prevent the offices being broken up each division was for about 6 weeks under the charge of the district deputy in addition to his own duties.

II General condition and resources

Season and rainfall

4 The season has ...

on the whole been a good one

Rain fall at the head Quarters				The rain
Average of previous 5 years.		Current year.		fall at the head-
Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Quarters
28	— 11	28	— 53	

is given in the margin; and throughout the district the rain-fall was above the average. The monsoon set in the first week of June and there was generally ample rain in that

months for full Kharif sowings.
except in the southern talukas.
There was, however, a very long
break in the latter part of the
month, in July and in August;
and the rainfall during these
three months was very deficient;
and the early crops suffered
much. September and October
were however wet months and
the rain continued on till well
on in the beginning of
November when the

Kharif crops to recover in most places and produce a capital rabi crops everywhere. The only crop which suffered was cotton, and the cold caused belig... and heavy showers in February further injured the ripe cotton, which turned out a very short crop and of very poor quality. The grain crops, particularly the rabi ones which in this district are much the most

important [illegible] etc

on the whole very good. The

outturn of Kharif being as

estimated at from 6 to 13 annas

and that of rabi from 8 to 14

annas. My Fleet has left on

record that taking it all

round he considers the crops

may be taken as a good twelve

annas

Rural Population.

5 The rural population

according to the Village return

appears to have increased

year	Population according to Village Census	Births	Deaths
1889-90	763,882	32,232	20,712
1890-91	779,357	34,866	22,182
More	15,475	2,634	1,470
Less.			

by about 1.9 per cent.

The rates of per mille of births and deaths are respectively 44.7 and 28.3 which shows some improvement over the record of the previous year. Mr Fleet examined 47 registers of births and deaths; and the Assistant

and Deputy Collectors also tested a fair number of them. On the whole the registration of vital statistics appears to be more accurate than last year. Form D, showing certain particulars of population is appended. According to the Census the population of the district was 97,96,332, which shows an amount nearly 17,000 above that deduced on the Village Census and shows that with the

all the case that can be taken how largely our figures are wrong; the rapid increase of population in this district must be mainly immigrant who left during the famine in 1876 and 1877 and who are gradually returning to their original villages.

Public Health

	In Patients in	Out Patients in		
Name of Dispensary	1889-90	1890 91	1889 90	1890-91
Civil Hospital Sligo	267	191	8,795	8,465

so practically the same as last years, and in the small dispensaries in patients practically mean Government servants almost invariably police men

The decrease in the number of in patients at Bijapur is explained by the Civil Surgeon to be due to the greater immunity enjoyed during the year from diseases of the respiratory system, which I presume was

mainly due to the absence of influenza as during the year. It was very prevalent last year.

The number of out patients shows a slight diminution no doubt from the same cause.

The dispensaries of Bagalkot, Badami, Lingsugur and Bagewadi were visited by the Civil Surgeon during the year under report.

Government Resolution No. 3039 of 1st August 1890 has laid down

that one inspection by the
Civil Surgeon is sufficient
during the year, consequently
no 2nd inspections were made
of those dispensaries. The
inspection of the Civil
Surgeon is for the Calendar
year, and as the dispensaries
of Muddebihal and Ilkal
were inspected in February
and March 1899, and will be
inspected later on this
year, they were not a[illegible]

inspected in the 12 months
of which this is a report.

There was a marked de-
crease in the cases of fever
and small pox during the
year. The former decreasing
from 2,628 cases to 1,043, while
in the case of small pox there
were only 560 cases with 37
deaths against 1,694 cases with
45 deaths in 1889/90. Cholera
on the other hand has been
severe. It commenced in April,

in the Sindgi taluka and shortly afterwards scattered all over the district. Up till the 30th June there had been cases in 269 villages, and the number of deaths was 2,425 out of 5,574 attacks. The Surgeon General under allowed two Hospital Assistants to be placed on special Cholera duty. One of these has been employed in the 3 Southern talukas and one in Indi. In

the case of a disease like

Cholera which is often fatal in

24 hours, two Hospital Assist-

-ants are not in a position to

do much. Medicine has however

been distributed freely by the

police and Village Officers,

but of course they are not

skilled men, and the results

are reported not to have been

very successful. Very many

patients absolutely refuse

to take any medicine even

when there is an Hospital a

assistant and prefer sacrificing
to the Cholera goddess; while
many others would prefer trying
the various quack medicines
advertised. Judging from the
diaries of the Hospital assist-
ants on cholera duty, I think
they in addition to probably
saving a few individuals have
done good in impressing on
the people the necessity of burn-
ing all infected matter and
of disinfecting rooms and

generally for bringing to notice cases of defective sanitation in the villages attacked by cholera

Agricultural Stock.

year ending	Cattle	Horses and Ponies	Sheep and Goats	Carts
June 1890	6,30,936	12,245	3,75,419	14,413
June 1891.	6,36,422	12,164	3,44,593	14,434
More.	5,486			
Less.				

The total increase of

Cattle shows an increase of nearly .08 per cent which is attributed mainly to the extension of cultivation, favourable nature of the season and sufficient pasture during the year. The number of horses and ponies is nearly the same as that in the last year. The decrease in sheep and goats is in the Bijapur Taluka, and the decrease is represented as having been caused by the

entrusted - - - - - of large flocks belonging to native States which were temporarily grazing in the taluka but which were not the property of persons belonging to this district.

The Price of Labour

3

Years	Wages per diem		Bark per diem	Barrel per diem	Pair bullock per diem
	Skilled	Un skilled			
1889-90	0-12-9	0-4-5	0-15-9	0-10-0	0-6-0
1890-91.	0-12-9	0-4-5	0-15-6	0-10-0	0-5-11
More	"	"	"	"	"
Less	"	"	0-0-3	"	0-0-1

The above Table shows the average prices of labor in the District. They show but little variation from those of the preceding year. The slight diminution in the price charged for hire of carts and bullock no doubt being due to the good year and abundant stock of fodder,

The rates of wages paid by the P. W. Department also remain the same as those of the last year. You—

Prices of Produce.

——— There has been a considerable falling off in the

Articles	Quantity per Rupee per Standard Seers				Fall in price of the articles
	On 31st March 1890		On 31st March 1891		
Wheat	14	10	17	8	of the
Gram	11	12	15	10	
Inferior common	11	5	11	4	common
Juwari	17	9	28	"	Staple
Millet	1	11	2	"	

food grains at the Head Quarters

duration. To reference to appendix

C. will show that they ruled

steadily throughout the year

(April to March). The general

fall in prices of almost all the

staple grains was due to favour

prospects of the season.

Since March however when

has been an upward movement

owing to the very heavy expor

of that commodity from

Bombay, and during the last

fortnight there has been a

rise in the price of all the staple

grains, no doubt due to the unsatisfactory prospects from year to year.

Taccavee advances

10

year	Seed and cattle	Permanent improvement
'89-90	450	3,150
90-91	175	2,325

Taccavee advances as shown in the above table were granted during the year. Few applications were received, and none of the assistants seem to consider that the

were greatly needed

I do not know this district well; but from what I understand the district is essentially a rabi one with fine alluvial soil. It depends on the late rains and produces mainly heavy rabi crops. Water does not lie near the surface, and consequently wells are expensive to make (easily seen from the local board estimates) and are consequently expensive to work

On such a district I doubt very

much if well cultivation can

be made to pay. It is of course

nice to have fruit, flowers and

vegetables and well-to-do

persons will dig wells and do

as we them for their own con-

sumption and sell the

surplus profits; still it is a

question whether the well is

not a luxury and a source of

enjoyment rather than of real

utility. The new rules as to

the area will not have much
effect during the next year, —
owing to the small allotment
made to this district, but the
pressure of these rules on
Mamlatdars reacting on ryots will certainly cause,
my opinion in future large
sums (only limited by the
grants) to be distributed.
I myself feel conscious of the
hesitation in criticizing
a recent order of Government

but I feel that special care will have to be taken that loans are not given on in-apparent security and for purposes other than those for which they were nominally granted. If people are pressed to borrow money at low rates they are sure to avail themselves of the chance and a few bad years might make it very hard to recover such advances if given in large sums.

11 ——— Manufacture and Trade.

There is very little to notice as to manufacture and trade. The only large trading town is Bazalkot, and trade there is represented as having been good during the year. The cotton presses, in spite of the bad cotton years, are said to have done a very large business, and the smaller one which is now worked by bullo is about to be turned into a

The trade away from all the
Carnatic Towns to it. In Bijapur
there has been a large amount
of trade carried on during the
year, but it is represented as
falling more and more into the
hands of the large firms who send
down agents for short periods
to purchase on the spot. There

are practically no manufactures,
if we except the mean-
industry which is o
strong in Isule liquid an
Ilkali; and trade mere
means the withdrawa
the surplus agricultural
products formerly store
in the district and no som

Places where fairs were held.	In what Taluka	Estimated attendance	Duration of the fairs days.	Month	Estimated Value of the commodities brought for sale	Estimated Value of Sales
Ilkal	Bengund	20000	4	25th Feby/91	25000	2000
Sangum.	— do —	20000	20	29th April/91	25000	15000
Ramchanderi	Badami	18000	4	17th Janry/91	16000	12000
Galgeri	Bindeyi	20000	5	24 April/91	65000	35000
Shiparji	— do —	18000	5	27th October/90	26000	9600

The Principal fairs held in this District are shown in accompanying statement attendance and business been much in excess of the record of the previous year

The Banshanwa Sangam fairs were the only noteworthy ones among those during the year under report the former a temporary Municipality, the local area which included certain portions of the village of Tolachgud

Mahasal in the Sadam Taluka

was established under Section

9 of Bombay Act II of 1884

from the 3rd January to the 10th

February 1891 - Vide Government

Resolution No. 5045 dated 23rd

December 1890.

The fair was largely attend-

-ed by people numbering over

15,000, and to meet the expense

of municipal arrangements,

shop and poll toll taxes were

levied, the former varied

from 2 to annas 4 The latter was payable by

all persons visiting the area
excepting the permanent
residents in the village, wor-
shippers of the idol and
Government servants on duty
& realized Rs 944-2-0 from
1,5106 persons; the rate being
fixed at one anna per head
The tax upon shops & boats
brought in an income of Rs 213
covering 302 shops licensed
opened for the sale of diffe-
commodities. The total receip
thus amounted to Rs 1157-2-
and the expenditure on accoun

of temporary establishment and contingencies, to Rs 83-14-4 thus hunting charges not yet had. The unexpended balance which will be a little over Rs 1000 will, as proposed by the Municipality which held a meeting after the fair was over, be appropriated to repairing the temple, Dharmsalla, removing prickly-pears, and clearing the site for shops &c.

The tax was collected without any difficulty, and

no complaints were made by the people

The other fair that at Sangam in the Nungum d taluka continued from the 20th April to the 15th May. Here arrangements made were in no under the Municipal Act but under section 45 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act 1890 as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 138 dated 20th

Department

Ganeshankati, a capitation
tax at one anna for every person
visiting the shrine, and a shop
tax varying from four annas to
one anna per shop established
in the fair, were imposed. The
total number of pilgrims
reaching the shrine is estimated
at 20,000. The number of one

9,614 and these were about 400

free passes. The number of shops was 429.

The tax seems to have been paid with very little opposition and without much grumbling; but taking into consideration the class of people attending the fair, and the large balance of income over expenditure, I doubt the advisability of raising the rate to next year as suggested by the Commission and think they might be reduced without any risk of loss.

Receipts

Capitation tax —— Rs 1,225-14-0

Shop tax —— Rs 75-4-0

Sale proceeds of materials (Bamboos &c) Rs 1-4-0

Total Rs 1302-6-0

Deduct

Charges actually paid or yet remained to be paid on account of Katkums, peons, sweepers, including contingent expenses —— Rs 199

Pay and travelling allowance of the Hospital Assistant

Stationed at the jail including Contingent expenses ——— Rs 20-6-7

Rs 229-7-5 !

Elnexpended balance Rs 1,072-14-

The question of spending the surplus receipts (Rs 1,072) on works of public utility in the village falling under the two classes mentioned in section 45 (1) of the Act, is under consideration

13 ——— The general Conditio of the people is represented

satisfactory state, and the little I have seen of the district certainly leads me to believe that this view is correct. The whole Government revenue was collected without forfeiting an acre of land and with only 8 cases in which distraint of property had to be resorted to. This shows an amount of resources on the part of the cultivating classes which certainly has not

district. In Khandesh the well
to do cultivators were reconcile
even better off than the Rayatwari
farmers in the Deccan districts
numbers of Bhils and poor
classes who if they paid their
revenue and ever were in
greatest difficulty; in respect
the masses of the cultivators were
poor, at all events in the north
east talukas

In addition, the effect of
famine must be considered

this increased a very large portion
of the land for many years,
and reduced owing to deaths
and emigration very largely the
number of people dependent on
the land. Now most of the emigrants
have returned and most of the
old land has again been brought
under cultivation, and so pro-
-ducing exceptional crops. When
this is all taken up, and more
constant cultivation without
manure has reduced the
yield the very rapid increase
of prosperity which seems to have

be en going on, will I fear stop
to a great extent

There seems a fair demand
for labor during the cultivatin
season but of course from about
March to May there is little for
labor, and numbers of labor
must and do remain idle. The
they do not seem to suffer, is I think
a strong proof of the general
prosperity of the masses and
fact that food is cheap and
labor when in demand well pa

III : Revenue

rdinary Administration

The Jamabandi

Date of commencement of Jamabandi	Date of completion	Settlement
1st December 1890	11th December 1890	of the Indi and Badami
17th March 1891	31st March 1891.	Talukas was

up the Collector in person —

g the periods shown in the

margin. These Talukas were

selected to meet the requirements

of the Standing orders of Govern-

ment, that the whole District

must come under the personal supervision of the Collector once in four years. Owing to the delay caused by the census operations Government specially extended the time within which the Jamabandi settlement was to be effected till the 31st March and the Jamabandi of all the talukas was completed on that date

15 ——— F. — of the Jamabandi Settlement of the

with the accompanying Table

Items sanctioned after the preparation of the Jamabandi Papers are excluded. The causes of increase and decrease are given in the Statements B 1 & 2 appended.

Table C shows the result of the Jamabandi Settlement of the whole District. The increase

No	Talukas	1889-90			1890-91			Increase
1	Indi	1,96,641	10	5	1,97,120	1	4	478
2	Sindgi	2,16,029	11	1	2,16,437	10	9	407
3	Bijapur	1,53,480	14	1	1,57,411	5	7	3,930
4	Bagewadi	2,16,464	5	8	2,16,773	9	9	309
5	Muddebihal	1,48,997	12	11	1,50,928	15	3	1,931
6	Bagalkot	1,72,472	10	3	1,72,930	2	9	457
7	Badami	1,20,784	7	2	1,21,050	6	7	265
8	Hungund	1,47,943	6	6	1,48,608	15	5	665
		13,72,814	13	2	13,81,261	1	1	8446

All in all it soon that there is an increase in all Talukas The is mainly the result of the large

amount of waste land again has been brought under cultivation, and is due to the general prosperity of the District and also increase of population. This latter is partly caused by people who left the district in the famine gradually returning and partly no doubt to the opening of the Railway

16. ——— Remissions

Remissions amounting to Rs 2,274-11-2 were granted during the year, but they were only nominal and due to the introduction of —

Bagewadi Rs 582-13-2
Bijapur Rs 1691-14-0
Rs 2,274-11-2

revised assessments in the Baigwadi and Bijapur talukas no remissions on account of failure of crops or inability to pay Government demands were granted or even asked for.

17 ——— Abkari

No change was made during the year under report in the Abkari establishment of this District but the rate of tree tax and the still-head duty had been raised, therefore

rom Rs 3 to Rs 3-2-a per gallon of

1: 1920. The country spirit farm

of this District was continued to

Mr. Boyce for a revised minimum

guarantee of Rs 95,000. The toddy

farm was sold for Rs 1,51,565 -

against Rs 1,26,250 in the proceed-

-ing year. No special increase

can be assigned for this increase

but experience has shown that the

poorer classes find it cheaper to

resort to toddy than to country

liquor; and amongst these there

and 3 to 6 Rupees per each coco-
nut tapped by a toddy drawer and the rent
from this 3 to ~~Rs.~~ 3-2-0 per gallon of
S.E.P. The country spirit farm
of this District was continued to
Mr. Boyce for a revised minimum
guarantee of ~~Rs~~ 95,000. The toddy
farm was sold for ~~Rs~~ 1,51,565 —
gain of ~~Rs~~ 1,26,250 in the preceed-
ing year. No special reason
can be assigned for this increase
but experience has shown that the
poorer classes find it cheaper to
resort to toddy than to country
liquor and amongst these there

marriage was over ~~received~~

toddy contractor has carried on

his business smoothly and given

satisfaction, though he tells me

~~that~~ it was not a profitable one

and that the nett result of the

contract was a loss of ~~Rs~~ 1000

however must be considered ~~re~~

doubtful as the toddy license

has been taken by another

contractor for next year at an

increased price of Rs 1,53,205.

this District and the adjoining
one of Sanora pur; and the
distillery is situated in Sholapur
and the liquor distilled there
is brought to Bijapur to the
d from thence he
supplies the shops

During most of the year he
has been behind hand in his
payments, and for a short time

it was necessary to attach
the leading shops. The chiefs
ever were released by the
order of the Abkari Kommissioner
and he has struggled. During
the year but the supply on the
depôt has never been kept up
and shops have constantly
been allowed to run short of
liquor, and a total collapse
only prevented by the Collector
of Sholapur buying liquor in
Poona and sending it down by
tram to Byculla

except that the contract will

be more carried out, and

except much trouble will be

[illegible] to realize the amount

of his lender, and to see

that the other terms are

struggling on as many have many
during the last few months.

It is possible that such
increase in the amounts of
the toddy contract may be owing
to the unsatisfactory manage
-ment of the liquor contracts
that the toddy contractors may
expect a breakdown which
would for some time. Horrible

lease the whole supply in this

mine.

The Kanya farm during

the year fetched Rs 2,525 against

2.065 in the previous year and the

3/- mm contract was taken for

Rs 1,605 the same price as in the

previous year.

18 ——— The progress in the

realisation of Land Revenue

up to the 30th June is shown in

the marginal table. Out of the

nominal outstanding balance

of Rs 2,438-5-10 at the end of June

Item	Demands	Collections upto 31st March	Balance on 1st April	Collections from 1st April to 30th June	Balance on 30th June	Probable collections including remissions in July	Probable balance on 31st July	Percentage of the total demand expected to be outstanding on 31st July.
Land Revenue	13,41,967	12,19,34,048	1,22,579	6,35,548	2,438	2,559	78	
	6	10	2	0	5	11	5	
	12	-	12	12	10	-	11	

Rupees 2,674-11-2 are on account of remissions granted as a result of the Revision Survey and these will be passed in July. A further amount of Rs 78-5-11 in the Dharwar taluka is on account of lands of the Inam Village of Sulekeri

up for the Merchant's

were to be written off the accounts shortly. A statement of lands taken up for this purpose has already been sent to the Examiner of P.W. Accounts, and as soon as the necessary intimation of its correctness is received, from that officer, an application to the Commissioner will be made for the amount being struck off the accounts. The true balance to be collected at the end of June 1890

Year	Total number of occupations	Number of shops and offices owned	Number of shops and offices rented	Number of Factories	Number of Tobacco Factories	Number of Distilleries	Number of Breweries	Number of Bonded Warehouses	Number of Public Weighers	Number of Gaugers	Number of Inspectors of Distilled Spirits
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1889-90	80,315	1196	1240	4	3	21	8	18	10	2	2
1890-91	80,802	1261	1240	4	3	21	8	18	10	2	2

Quality under Section 14 of Act Revenue

Distribution

Amount realized by

Rectifying Establishments

Manufacturers of Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarettes

Manufacturers of Mineral Waters

Penalties & Forfeitures

Number of Licenses

Amount of Fees

Amount of Penalties & Forfeitures

Amount of Duties

The adjoined Table shows at a glance the Coercive processes adopted for the realization of Land Revenues. It will be seen that a much smaller number of Notices were issued than during the preceding year. The number of other Coercive processes exhibits a small increase from 6 cases to 8 and was the result of dilatoriness in payment rather than of inability to pay. As usual, there was practically no pressure

found necessary to collect the Government dues, a condition that I have never previously found in any district I have served in. There was no case in which it was necessary to forfeit an occupancy

20 ——— Forest

Years	Receipts			Expenditure	
1889-90	22,959	5	6	16,608	12
1890-91	24,655	13	9	18,435	11
More	1,696	8	3	1826	11
Less					

The above table shows

financial results of the
operations of the Forest depart-
ment. An increase occurs both
in the receipts and expenditure.
The former comes to (1) greater
realizations from the sale of
right to remove standing bark
and wood from Government
Forests (2) better prices re-
-alized for forest produce
and (3) sale proceeds of more
[illegible] areas [illegible] year

promotion of the Forest officers to a higher grade. There is nothing special to bring to notice as to the forest administration during the year; and as I have never been in the Southern talukas where alone there is any forest, I feel that any remarks of mine as to grazing or other matters would be mere theoretical and worthless. The forest demarcation reports, and that on fuel and forest reserves have been delayed for some time

financial result of the
operations of the Forest Depart
-ment An increase occurs both
in the receipts and expenditure.
The former comes to (1) increased
realizations from the sale of
right to remove Tarwad work
and wood from Government
Forests (2) better prices rea-
-alized from forest grazing
and (3) sale proceeds of more
fuel than in previous year
And the better owing to the

promotion of the Forest officer to a higher grade. There is nothing special to bring to notice as to the forest administration during the year, and as I have never been in the South talukas where alone there any forest, I feel that any remarks of mine as to grazing or other matters would be much theoretical and worthless. The forest demarcation reports, as that on fuel and forest reserves have been delayed for some reason

owing to the absence of maps to illustrate the proposals. A draftsman has however been obtained and Mr Otervey is — having them prepared, and I hope they will be ready for re-submission to the Commissioner by the close of the rains.

21. The Income Tax Returns for the year 1890 91 show the following general results.

Year	Numbers of persons originally assessed	Gross assessment	Numbers of persons finally assessed	Final Demand
1889-90	1,595	31,915	1452	29572
1890-91	1,462	30,339	1,400	29,25)

The number of appeals pre-
-sented was 194, a marked decrease
on the number last year when no
less than 340 persons petitioned
against the assessments made
upon them.

Of the 194 persons appealing
the names of 62 were altogether
removed from the list, and the
amounts in 28 cases were reduced
the nett reduction was 1082 rupees
I have examined the proceedings
in a number of these appeals but
they do not enable me to —

any final conclusion as to the correctness or not of the decisions passed. The fact however remains that the Income Tax assessments are steadily diminishing year by year, while as far as can be seen the position of the traders is not falling off.

It is of course almost a necessity that this must be the case to a certain extent.

Take for example the case of ordinary small traders with

incomes from Rs 1,100 to 1,200

year, a very common case. He is

assessed at Rs 20 a year each. If

has a better year than usual

his profits may be as much

Rs 13,00; this would render him

liable to a tax of Rs 28, but the

slight increase of profit during

the year would probably be

known to not a soul except

immediate family and the ne-

following year he would still be

classed in Class III with an

assessment of Rs 20. On the other

keeping off those remunerative
trades at whose expense perhaps
he has made this profit has made
a loss, he at once being assessed
at the old rate Rs 20 appeals and
shows books and documents proving
that he has suffered loss and his
income is probably found to be
reduced to about Rs 900, his assess-
-ment is therefore reduced in appeal
When this comes down to a lower
scale persons whose income is
from Rs 450 to Rs 550, who practically

news have any bearing at
to whom
all as to a small loss through
the removal of a man's income
altogether if it is a mere chance
on appeal whether or not the
man's name is or is not kept
on the roll.

Of course the legal maxim
is that in the case of assessments
once made, the assessments now
should be supported unless they
are clearly proved to be wrong, still
with the people before you, look
ing in many cases extremely

from and producing witness after witness who swears that to his best knowledge and belief the petitioner's income is much under the required scale it is evident that there must be very many doubtful cases in which the assessing officer is almost driven to take a merciful view.

In none of the appeal papers I have looked over have I noticed what has repeatedly come to my knowledge elsewhere, the sub-division of large kinds

families of traders, deliberately
effected in order that the many
of the characters of magnesia shown
- Law, but it probably occurs also
this district.

I must say the constant and
material reduction in the
income tax of this district year by
year is unsatisfactory, and
possibly there may have been
some persons allowed to escape
taxation whose names should
have been on the list, but I am
disposed to believe that the
diminution in trading profits

to the Railway, send down agents who buy goods on the spot, and send them down to Sholapur, Bombay, or Hubli. The profits made on these transactions are taxable at the head quarters of the firms not in this district, and many of the local middlemen who used to make the profits are now beaten out of the markets. —

The following statement shows

of the total number of assessees.

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Percentage									
1889–90	54.8	17.8	9.09	6.4	3.2	1.9	2.4	3.2	1.03
1890–91	55.4	16.8	10.4	4.8	3.2	2.2	2.2	3.6	.8

The variations are un-imp
but as might be expected, more
than half the assessees are
in the lowest class.

Name of children	Age	Name of father	Name of mother	Date of birth	Date of baptism	Place of baptism	Name of parents	Residence	Date of marriage	Page of book	Remarks
Basanguda bin Lidyonda	16	Lidyonda	Langurgonda	2,676-15-11	1991-14-5	1,005-1-0	2,63-13-5	1440-0	713-15-0	A. D. 669-24	assessed at Rs. 513.
Langurgonda bin Lidyonda	13										

The estate of two minors named in the margin has been under the management of the Collector since 1884. There is a decrease both in the receipts and in expenditure.

The decrease of Rs 233 in the receipts is owing to sale proceeds of grain in stock sold in the previous year. A special examination was made into the management by the District Deputy Collector and these were found to be free from fraud -

The income during the year from the estate of the Pirya de Shahapur Durga which is under mortgage to Government on account of a loan of Rs 42,000, amounted to

Rs 13,650. 6-2 including the balance
at the close of the previous year.
The expenditure incurred was
Rs 6,752-6-4. This includes the
payment of Rs 4,000 as an instal-
ment to the repayment of the
Government loan and leaves
a balance at the end of June
891 of Rupees 6,897-15-10. Special
allowance of Rs 700 out of the
proceeds of the estate was granted
to the eldest son of the deceased
Poinya de to perform the obsequies

of his duties, agreeably to Government Resolution No. 3 dated the 30th September 1890.

23 — Village Officers.

Office	Total Number	Of whom punished by fine	Of whom punished by dismissal	Of whom punished by suspension	The offices of the Village Revenue
Revenue Patels	1,171	23	0	4	
Kulkarnees	832	32	2	11	

offices is indicated in the marginal table. 550 Patels can read and write. Fines were imposed on 23 Patels and 82 Kulkarnees for neglect of official duties. There were

cases of dismissals of -

Kulkarnees, one was convicted

by H. H.'s Court of Sessions under Section

466 of the Indian Penal Code, but was

finally acquitted by the High -

Court for want of sufficient evidence.

There were however sufficient ground

to believe that he was really guilty

and accordingly proceedings were

taken under the Watan Act and

his dismissal was sanctioned

in Government Resolution No.

3761 of 3rd June 1891. The other

Kulkarnee was charged with

having destroyed important [illegible]
of village accounts but there were
not sufficient evidence to put
him on his trial in a Criminal
Court. The sanction of Government
was accordingly obtained (No.
1460 of 23rd February 1891) to his
dismissal. The number of Patels
and Kulkarnees suspended during the year was 4 and 11
respectively against 12 and 15
in the preceding year.

The original patil and
Kulkarni watan resigned

have all been completed, with

the exception of the occasional

registers which are ordered to be

on the ground of obvious

mistake.

And the preparation of the

registers of the inferior village

servants is also being carried out.

At the commencement of the year

there were believed to number

11,91 in all, of which 508 had been

decided

During the year 15½ were decided

The amount of progress was small,

but it is accounted for by the fact

that from November till the

beginning of March every one was

fully occupied by the arrangements

for the Census, and that all other

not absolutely necessary work

was obliged to stand over. It is

hoped that much better progress

will be made next year, but 8

talukas are too heavy a charge

for one Assistant and one Deputy

Collectors, the general number of

boundaries given to the District

On the 1st July 1890 there were
6 Patil and Kulkarnee watan
registers about which appeals were
ending before the Collector, and
during the year 21 were further
admitted, making in all 81.

During the year the Fleet
disposed of 30 of these and up-
till the 30th June decided 7
more. On the 1st July there were
accordingly 44 pending before
the Collector, and these I am
disposing of as rapidly as

possible and hope to clear this off by the close of the year. As the registers have now all been completed it is only under extraordinary circumstances that further appeals can arise.

These figures of course do not include ordinary appeals as to appointments which are decided as they occur, and are not allowed to stand over for formal enquiry.

(4) Supervision.

24 The Hungin Accounts Department and the Record Room were examined between 10th and 17th October 1890

The English Memorandum of frauds and irregularities was despatched to the Hungin Deputy Collector on the 17th and was finally disposed of on the 17th may 1891. They were also examined by the Commissioner S. D. in the month of January 1891.

The accounts and general management were not in as good order as they should have been but no serious errors were discovered.

The office library contains over 2,000 books and pamphlets many of which are of little value and there is not proper accommodation for all these. The books are as a rule in good condition. There are a few of the older pamphlets which are not forthcoming but none of these are important.

General Inspection

The marginal table shows the amount of general inspection of all kinds by the Collector the whole of the District was visited by Mr. Fleet, and all the Taluka visited, though it was not found practicable to

Collectorate of which Accounts were visited	Total of	Records examined	Registered Receipt Books examined	Bonds in force examined
Mamlatdar's Station	8	8	1157	9
Mahalkaris "	1	1	60	1
Village	166	70	48	1
Mamlatdar's Station	8	7	7	1
Mahalkaris "	1	1	1	1
Village	70	48	48	1
Mamlatdar's Station	7	7	7	1
Mahalkaris "	1	1	1	1
Village	48

examine the accounts in the
Subordinate Offices thoroughly;

The amount of inspection made
by Mr. Fleet was greater than that
made for several years.

A return of places where the
Collector resided during the year
is appended (D).

26 — Registration.

There are 8 Sub Registry
offices in my charge all of
which were examined during
the year, and the prescribed
Reports were submitted to the

Inspector General of Registration and Stamps.

All the Sub-Registry offices were also examined by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors. They were all found in good order.

27 The accompanying Tal shows the progress made in the destruction of useless records. It will be seen that a pretty large amount of work was done in all Talukas except Bijapur. 13 Rs.

of which have homeward [illegible]
sorted and are ready for [illegible]
destruction by the Assistant Co-
-llector. This year owing to the
Census operations the Assis-
-tant and Deputy Collectors
could not devote the usual
amount of time and
attention to this work.

The English records
in our office and those
the Assistant Collectors have
not yet been indexed
Records (in English) of
Collectors own office have
-ever been sent

but those of the American Ballet have not even been sorted. An application for the entertainment of an extra establishment has already been submitted to the Commissioner (Vide this office no. 1871 dated 12th May 1891.)

There are also more than 3,398 vernacular dusters in the Jungur record room which have not been sorted and according to the revised list of A and B papers sanctioned in Government Resolution no. 5318 of 2nd July 1884.

In 1886 the Collector reported

that he had ordered the prese

record establishment

the work revised and complet

as soon as possible. Up till

nothing has apparently bee

and the Hungur Deputy Colle

reports that the present reco

establishment are fully

and that it is hopeless to e

that time can be found for

work. I mean to examine

as I can find time what I

are, and the actual amo

of work required, but I fear that I shall be obliged to apply for extra assistance as has been granted I understand in Belgaum and Dharwar &.

28 — — The revised survey has been introduced everywhere in the district.

A City Survey of Bijapur has been going on for some years.

The enquiry work was completed two years ago, but a few complicated cases have as yet not been

decided. During the year one such was decided by Mr Lantz Rangapa who is in charge.

The work of preparing the Sannads is being proceeded with by the measures adopted to the City Survey and up till June 30th 1923 out of 3,000 Sannads have been prepared.

2 City Survey appeals were decided during the year so pending

29 - - - Alienation Settlement

Nature of Settlement	Work done in 1889-90.		Work done in 1890 91		Estimate of work remaining	
	Cases decided	Sanads issued	Cases decided	Sanads issued	Cases pending	Sanads to be issued
Under Bombay Act III of 1863						
Hereditary Officers						
Village Servants						

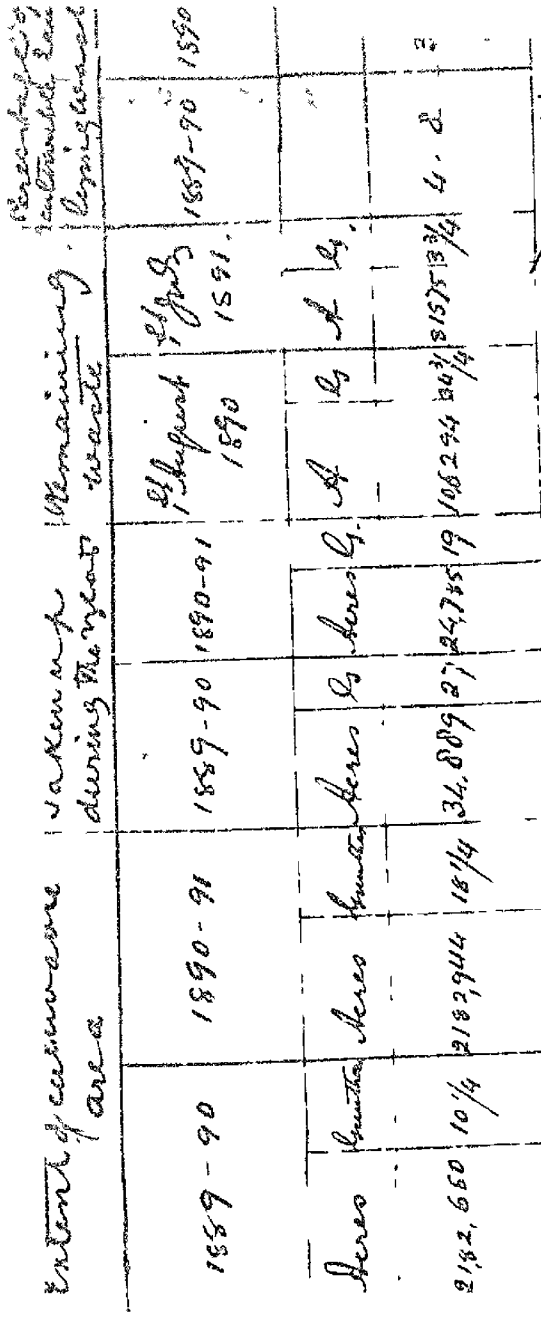
The alienation Settlement has already been completed, and all the Sanads have been issued except in one case of a hereditary watan in which

the Sanad has still remained unissued. Now that the question as to the person in whose name the Sanad should be issued has been decided, orders have been given for the issue of the Sanad.

30 Waste land

During the year under report 24,785 acres of arable waste land were taken up for cultivation leaving 81,575 acres to be taken up on the 1st July, 1891. It is satisfactory to note that there is still

demand for land consequent



the improved prospects on account of the opening of the S.M Railway, and the general prosperity of the District. It is probable that most of the good land has now been again brought under cultivation with the exception of those fields provisionally noticed

as forest but which it is
intended to leave as forest,
but which are still under
forest management pending
the final sanctioning of the
forest settlement proposals, &
the increase of population has
been so rapid that the in-
different land will as former
soon probably all be taken up

31 — In the year under
report two ordinary crop
experiments were made, one in

Mr. Divatia Assistant Collector
on the Sites by Mr. Deshpande
District Deputy Collector. Under
the standing orders one special
or two or dummy experiments
should have been made by each
Assistant or Deputy Collector,
but this year the prescribed
programme could not be carried
owing to press of work on
connection with the recent
Census operations.

covered this year 2½ months

against 10 in the preceding year.

The new stallion sent by the

Superintendent Horse

breeding operations has

therefor been of much

greater use during the year

throughout the year he has

been stationed at Bijapur

the owners of mares residing

a distant Talukas find it

somewhat difficult to bring

their mares a long way to the

station for the purpose of being

required. Arrangements are

in progress on a liberal scale to locate

a small number for some time in the

Taluka where a Jaghir is of-

fered to secure 25 mares for

a stallion within 6 months

& he was allowed to keep it

in his village. This course was

sanctioned by the Superintend-

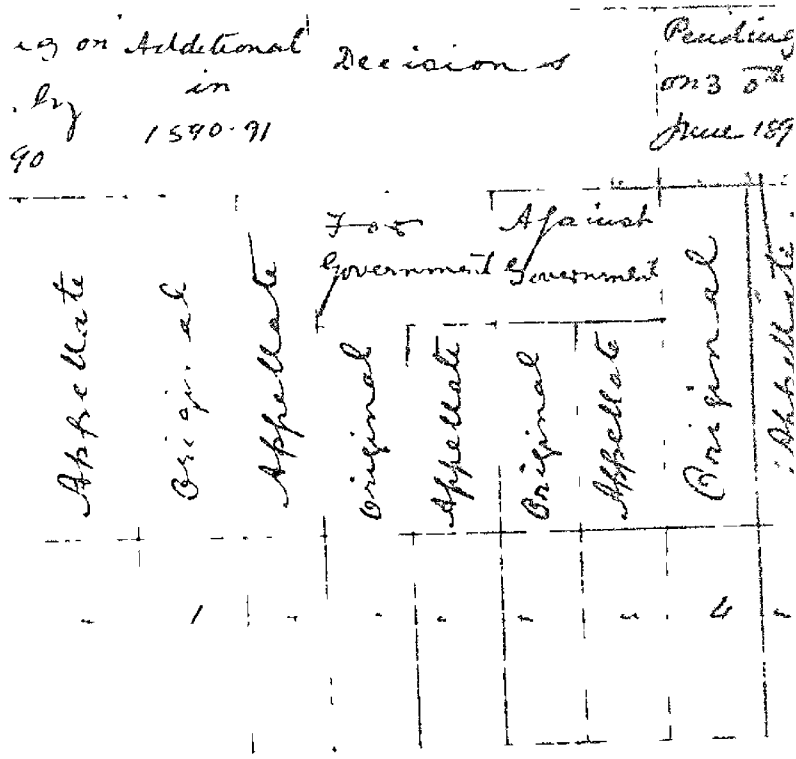
ent of Horse breeding Operations,

but as yet I have not been suffi-

ciently satisfied that he

will be properly looked after,

to entrust a valuable horse



the extent to which Government is involved in litigation and the results during the year under report as summarised

proved, and are given in detail

in Appendix F. It will be seen

that on 1st July 1890 there were 3

original cases pending and 5

during the year and that

one was instituted & one of them

were decided during the year.

14 ——— Mamledars Courts

Act III of 1876

The following Table shows the

extent of supervision exercised over

the Mamledar's decisions under

Year	No. of cases inspected	Numbers examined: On reference from Assistant and District Deputies	Personally
1890-91	334	4	214

The Collector Mr. Fleet examined 214 cases in all and found that the work was done satisfactorily by the Manbadars. No important errors or irregularities resulting in failure of justice were discovered during the year. Only in one case in which the commencement

for me a time and The Magistrate's decision seems most improper one has come to my notice, It is now under consideration and it is possible I may have to bring the matter to the notice of higher authorities.

35 V Nagpur [illegible]

Years	Offences	Number of persons dealt with by Magistrates	Number of persons dealt with by Courts of Session	Number of persons convicted	Number remanded at the end of the year.
1889	2,570	3562	61	920	35
1890	2,766	4143	54	1210	129
More	188	581	"	290	94
Less	"	"	7	"	"

The above Table shows the state of crime and the action taken by the Magisterial authorities. There has been an increase to the extent of 108 in the numbers of offences. The numbers of persons dealt with and convicted exceeds the numbers of the previous year by 581 and 290 respectively. The increase is principally confined to offences of hurt, theft and offences under special and local laws. An

appreciable increase is noticeable in the total of offences of the more serious kind detailed below.

Nature of offences.	Remanded 1889	Remanded 1890	Convicted and discharged 1889		Committed and discharged 1890	
			Convicted	Discharged	Convicted	Discharged
Offences against human life	33	25	10	19	17	5
Robberies & Daconies	11	22	6	5	3	15
Theft & ———	326	346	194	121	190	158
Receiving Stolen property	38	44	25	13	37	7
	408	437	240	158	247	185

From the figures shown the police were very successful in obtaining

evidence in the cases of murder
and culpable homicide but
numerous and serious dac-
coities and robberies. Two
recent dacoities in one of which
the village officers of a neighbour-
ing village are suspected, have
taken place close to Bijapur and
those of the offenders secured
have been committed to the
Sessions Court Bijapur is
almost surrounded by Native
States and our treaty with the
Rajah's Government makes it
very difficult to obtain the

surrender of criminals who

belonging to his dominions territory

commit crimes on this side

36 ——— The following table

Years	Original			Appellate			Revisionary	
	Accused			Cases			Cases	
	Number of cases that	Convicted	Acquitted	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Examined	Finally acted upon
1889	1	1	"	13	4	1	1761	10
1890	"	"	"	2	1	"	1727	2

shows the extent to which the

District Magistrate exercised

his original jurisdiction for the Calendar

years 1889 and 1890. The work of

the Subordinate Magistrates
was generally satisfactory
Two references were made to
the High Court under section 436
of the Criminal Procedure Code
during the year 1890. In one the
decision was confirmed and in
the other it was reversed. The
District Magistrate during
year practically took no share
in original or appellate crim-
inal work in the district.
He however as Political
Agent of Jath has a great deal

of brisk and considerable amount of criminal work

37 —— Village Police —

The marginal table shows

year	Total No. of Police Patels in the District.	No. of Patels punished				the total number of Police
		By fine	Suspension	Dismissed	Remarks	
1890-91	1165	24	11			

Patels and the number of them who incurred penalties during the year under report. 10 Patels held commissions under Section 15 Clause 1 of the Village Police Act Of the total number

of Patels 538 convicted and in
write. 37 cases were tried by the
Patels holding commissions.
24 persons were convicted and
22 were discharged. The ex-
ercise of these powers in a
sale of a tory manner. 2 Patels
did not exercise the special
powers for a period of two years
but with the concurrence of the
Commissioner S.D. their powers
were not withdrawn, because
it was not clear that there had
been any neglect on their part.

of that offences had taken
place and had not been noticed.

22 Patels were fined for neglect
of official duties. Of the 11 suspended,
3 were for neglect of duty in respect
criminal offences pending the
result of their trial before the
Criminal Courts; one has been
convicted and proceedings for
his dismissal will in all
probability be submitted in
due course.

The Bombay Village Sanitation
Act I of 1889 has not yet been

applied to any part of this District but proposals have lately been submitted on the subject and are now awaiting orders of Government.

As to the information required by Government orders (G.R. No 3000 dated June 1891 Judicial Department) to be noted in the Administrative report regarding the sanitary condition of villages and towns with 100 houses and upwards, there are in all 428

such villages or towns in

the District namely.

46 in the Bijapur Taluka

52 ——— Indi ———

56 ——— Sindgi ———

52 ——— Bagewadi ———

40 ——— Muddebihal ———

57 ——— Badami ———

59 ——— Hungund

66 ——— Bagalkot. ———

Prosecutions for offences

against acts constituting

common nuisance under

sections 33 or 34 of the Bombay

District Police Act VII 1867

were instituted in 12 cases

in the town of Indi, in 1 in
Nilgun & Badami Taluk
in 3 4 in the Municipal town
of Ilkal, in 11 in Bilgi Mahal,
in 2 in the village of Nayanagli
in Bagalkot Taluka. There is
no voluntary organization
brought in to operation anywhere
in the District except in Muddebihal (a Taluka Station) where
there is a Communal Committee
which is raised by a private
contribution a sum of Rupees
125 per year and the moneys

spent on wages of Mahars employed by the body to clean the roads in the Town and watering cattle in the hot season, the Mahars doing these duties in turn.

In Muddebihal and Bagalwadi Talukas the water supply and Sanitary condition are said to be generally good. In other parts of the District the condition in these respects is fairly good, in some cases, and in

others is indifferent; but reform
can only be effected gradually.
The additional grant for
water supply. Government
have promised this year will
enable a great deal to be done for
its improvement. It is very
necessary that a suitable place
for deposit of rubbish and for
watering for natural purposes
should be assigned to the
villages wherever this is possible
and this matter must be taken
up whenever opportunity can be

found.

38 ——— The District Jail was visited under section 45 of

Year ending 30th June 1891.	By the District Magistrate	By the Honorary Deputy Collector	By other Gazetted Magistrates	Act II of 1874 by the
1889-90	9	21	27	officers
1890-91	12	17	24	noted in

the marginal Table and the standing orders of Government have been duly attended to. There were four quarterly meetings held by the Visitors under section 45 of the Jail Act; and the

District Magistrate was present on each occasion of the visits by the District Magistrate & were by Her Fleet and 3 by myself. The jail was also visited by the Sessions Judge, the Executive Engineer, the District Superintendent of Police, the Sanitary Commissioner the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

The jail was also visited by His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his visit to Bijapur in

April last.

39——— Cattle Trespass Act

The working of the Cattle Trespass Act is as shown in the marginal Table. There was an increase of 3 pound during the year. Two were established in the Bagewadi and one in Mc

Year	Number of cattle pounds	Cattle Impounded	Cattle Fees	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance transferred to Local Funds	Balance transferred to Municipal Funds
1889-90	81	23,956	672	8,732 13 8	2439 14 3	6,292 15 5	685 12 8
1890-91	84	29,559	811	10,346 15 7	2 897 11 10	6,763 7 1	

Mudalagiri Taluka. The increase in the number of cattle impounded and sold as well as in the receipts is partly due to the opening of the 3 additional Pounds and partly to extension of cultivation in waste lands wherein cattle used to graze. I have no reason to believe that it was worked harshly either by the villagers or the Railway or Forest Departments, though it is a fact that the Railways have their

line almost entirely unfenced and that cattle constantly stray on it, must be a great nuisance both to the Railway Company and the adjoining villagers

40 —— Arms Act

The figures under report

Year	Licenses issued: Dealing in arms &c.	Carrying arms	Travelling	Penalties: cases	Amount of fine
1889	4	348	"	11	26 " "
1890	"	376	"	8	122 4 "

shows an increase of 28

Licenses issued under the Act. It appears attributable

to the fact that many well eff
officers who had been deprive
of the privilege of keeping guns
without a license by the orders
of the Government of India
applied for gun licenses, an
Rose have been granted free

The number of licenses
granted during the year
for the protection of crops an
destruction of wild anima
was 612 which together wi
49 granted in previous years
and which were then in

force, makes a total of 61.

As the wild animals of the District consist of only a few herds of deer, throughout the district and a few pigs and a very few panthers in the southern taluks as there is no special necessity for the issue of these licenses.

The shops of licensed dealers in ammunitions were examined by the District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrates, Police Superintendent and the Police Inspector

agreeably to Government
orders and were found in
good order

41- It is difficult for
an officer whose experience
of a district is restricted to
the Head Quarter Station and
a few miles round about it
to offer any useful remarks
on the Local Board Adminis-
tration, during a period
he was not in charge, and
my remarks are given with

great diffidence and with
the full expectation that
further experience may —
make me modify them to
a great extent.

In this Collectorate for
the carrying out of works
by Civil agency an establish-
ment of one overseer is kept
for the District Board, and
one maistrie for each Taluka
Board. The District Board
has also always been ex-
ceptionally generous in

the grant which has made to the Taluka Boards from the one anna cess, and the Taluka Boards have had sums at their disposal much exceeding those in any other Collectorate in which I have served

Without personal knowledge I should be sorry to say that these sums have not been judiciously expended, but my own previous experience has been such

as to make me a strong
believer in the District
Board spending most of the
one annas cess on roads and
large works carried on by
the P. W. Department under
its supervision and only
granting compensation,
small sum to the Taluk
Boards.

The fewness of made roads
in this district has no doubt
caused the District Board
to have less immediate

demands made on it for
repairs, and as the country
tracks were considered
merely temporary arrang-
-ments till the better road
could be made, their manage
-ment has been considered
suitable for the Taluka
Boards and their unscientific
agency.

I have no doubt they
have done their best to
repair these as economically
as possible, and then have

carried out a good many
miscellaneous works mainly
wells, but it is only right to
acknowledge that at the
close of last year there were
a good many works un-
finished, and pay bills o-
unpassed, necessitating
workmen remaining unpaid until
supplementary budget and
appropriations had been
formally sanctioned. That
is was entirely the fault
of the Taluka Boards was

certainly not the case, there being unnecessary delay on the part of the Local Fund Account Department. Still the general impression I have formed has been that the number of works entrusted to the Taluka Boards and of which the accounts have to be checked and supervised in the last month or two of the year by the Local Fund branch of the Collector's Account office was perhaps a heavier

burden than either could bear.

Two country tracks were transferred during the year to the P. W. Department and I hope them in the next budget (for present arrangements do not admit of change) it will be possible to arrange that the District Board shall spend a larger amount of the Local Fund cess and that the energies of the Taluk a[illegible] Boards shall be concentrated on a smaller number of

WORKS.

42 ——— In no District I have served in has the general state of communications been so backward as in this District, and the transfer of the Head Quarters from Kaladgi to Bijapur, and the opening of the S M Railway have changed the course of trade from those communications which existed.

No imperial road traverses the district, and the only

first class Provincial roads (i.e. metalled, and bridged and drained throughout) is the road from Bagalkot to Khajidoni (19 miles). This was the old road to Kaladgi from Bagalkot, and is now owing to the change of Head Quarters and the falling off in the trade of Kaladgi by no means as important as one as formerly.

There are no 2nd or 3rd class Provincial roads in the District

The 4th class Provincial

roads (i e. murramed and drained but not bridged) are the following: —

(1) Sholapur-Hubli road — running from north to south through the district for 114 miles. This was formerly ~~made the~~ most important road in the district, but has fallen off now as it is almost parallel to the railway throughout.

(2) The Bijapur-Honwad (Kolapur to Bijapur) 24½ miles; and

(3) the 14½ miles between

Tikota and Haggari

The other roads in the Distri
are all Local Fund roads.

Those metalled but not
bridged are the Bagalkot
Hungund road (27½) miles,
the Gadag Kataageri road
(6½) miles. A new road from
Ilkal to Hungund (8) miles is
in progress (being part of the
Sholapur Bellary road).

Those roads murramed
but not bridged are the
remaining portion of the

Bijapur-Sholapur road from Hunsi
-gere to Hungund.

The Bijapur-Lindgi road
35 1/2, the Muddebihal-Almatti
road 19 1/2 miles and a road
from Indi to Indi Station 3 1/2
miles. All the other communi
-cations in the district are
merely cleared tracts, of which
two the Hippargi-Talikot, and
the Almel-Sindhon road were
this year put under charge
of the P. W. Department

To enable the produce

Station to Kolhar and

(d) A road from Indi Station

to Almel.

These are all very important,

and as well as the improvement

of the Sindgi-Bijapur road,

are in my opinion needed for

the development of the District

and the success of the S. M.

Railway, but they are far

beyond the resources of the

Local Board within any

appreciable time, unaided

by large grants from

Provincial funds, or by Government undertaking some of these feeder roads as provincial works.

In Government Resolution No. 142 A-550 of 26th March 1891 Government have promised a grant of ~~Rs~~ 15,000 for a road from Kesur to Katagari Railway Station provided the District Local Board give the balance (15,963-4-4) of the estimated cost.

This will be commenced

in 1892/93. I hope, but the feeder roads I have mentioned are all equally same in my opinion most important, to the District

In the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts, I am told Government have been much more liberal in their help in making feeder roads, and I think that this District has very large claims to more liberal treatment, as I believe it can be proved from figures that up till now no district in the Presidency has

received relatively such small grants from Provincial funds. Kaladgi was always considered an out of the way unimportant place that might be left in peace and that had less claims than other Districts which were more get-at-able and nearer at hand.

43 ——— This has always been a District in which the water-supply was precarious in many villages. Most of the

District is deep black cotton
and water is a long way
below the surface.

During the year Rs 8,209-10-8
were spent by the Board on
the building of new wells
and Rs 3,444-10-2 were spent
on improvements to existing
wells

The grant by Government
of Rs 10,000 in commutation
S.D.P Circular No. 2424 of
26th June last. for the further
building of wells, supplemented

a well will be by a similar grant from the Local Board will with these enable much good to be done in this way in the next two years, but many villages are still represented as needing new wells and it will be many years before the desiderata in the way of water supply are all supplied.

1914 ——— The combined Post and Telegraph office at Bijapur which was under taken last year at the

cost of Imperial Revenue was completed during the year under report, the total outlay thereon amounting to Rs 8,428.

The following are the chief works of importance commenced in previous years and completed during the year from the Provincial Revenues.

	Expenditure in previous years.	Expenditure during the year under report.
(1) Mamledar's Kutchery at Indi	2,497	19,455
(2) Police Lines at Bilgi	999	1,581
(3) do do at Sindgi	3,443	3,406
(4) do do at Bijapur	6,311	10,166
(5) do do at Indi	300	6,696

(6) Conservation of the Archæological buildings at Bijapur — " — 6,166

(7) Bijapur town Roads — 192,509 10,990

(8) Prickly pear clearance on Government land at Bijapur —

The last two works were carried out by prisoners in the Bijapur District Jail. There is still a large amount of prickly pears in Bijapur, the only possibility of the removal of which lies in jail labour.

45 — There are four permanent and one temporary

Municipalities in this district.
The latter was established
during the year at Baushank
a village in the Badami Taluka
during the fair held there at
which on previous occasions
the Sanitary arrangements
had been extremely bad

The following table shows
the number of meetings of Muni-
cipal bodies held during the year

Name of Municipality	No. of Commissioners	General meetings		No. of meetings of the Executive Committee	Average attendance at General meeting	
		Quarterly	Special		Quarterly	Special
Bijapur	13	4	2	21	8	8
Bagalkot	13	4	13	31	8	8
Ilkal	13	4	11	19	8	8
Guledgud	13	4	8	28	9	9

The attendance was fair and except in the case of Bijapur the number of meetings was large and the Municipal Commissioners generally appear to give a fair amount of attention to their duties.

46 ——— Appendix G shows the financial condition of the Municipalities and the incidence of taxation per head of population according to the Census of 1891.

It will be seen from the

Statement that the total income of the Municipalities under the several heads during the year under report amounted to Rs 57,153-13-1 as against Rs 52,455-11-3 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to octroi and house tax, the lists of houses having been revised. The expenditure amounted to Rs 51,533-9-10 against Rs 53,850-5-1, leaving a balance at the end of the year Rs 32,403-13-9 against

2'6,'78 3'5/10- 6'0% the previous
year. The general results
are I think satisfactory, and
the financial position of
all the Municipalities —
particularly of Bagalkot
is good. As however full —
reports of each are separately
submitted to Government
and except Bijapur & Hubli
visited none [redacted] I
think it unnecessary here
offer any further remarks
upon them.

47 Education

The annexed statement shows the account of the funds administered by the District Local Board. The opening balance on 1st April 1890 was Rs 83,058-14-5 against Rs 39,055-2-8 in the preceding year, the receipts amounted to Rs 72,027-12-11 as against Rs 62,879-12-8. The expenditure has been Rs 69,346-4-7 against Rs 59,476-0-11 in the previous year; the balance at close of the year amounting to Rs 45,740-5-10

Rs. 2 0,78 3-10-6 of the previous
years. The general results
are I think satisfactory, and
the financial position of
all the Municipalities, in
particular, of Bagalkot
is good. As however full
reports of each are separately
submitted to Government
and except Bijapur & Khanapur
visited none [redacted] I
think it unnecessary here
to offer any further remarks
upon them.

47 Education

The annexed statement shows the account of the funds administered by the District Local Board, the opening balance on 1st April 1890 was Rs 43,058-14-5 against Rs 39,655-2-8 in the preceding year. The receipts amounted to Rs 72,027-12-4 as against Rs 62,879-12-8. The expenditure has been Rs 69,346-4-7 against Rs 59,476-0-11 in the previous year; the balance at the close of the year amounting to Rs 45,740-5-10.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Bijapur District for the year 1890

Receipts	Amount
Actual balance on 1st April 1890	43058 14 5
Allotment from Provincial Fund	
Grant-in-aid	24145 10 8
Do for buildings	1778 14
Cess on land	
One anna cess one third	35852 4 7
Fees	
Fees from schools supported from Educational cess.	8399 - -
Do Middle and Special schools	
Scholarship Examination	4 - -
Sundry Receipts	
Contribution from private persons	1131 14 11
Miscellaneous	665 15 10
Total	115086 10 5

of the Educational Local Funds of the

Expenditure	Amount		
Head Masters and teachers	55370	8	7
Servants	548	4	10
Cost of books	400	—	—
Travelling allowances	9	9	6
Rent of School-houses	257	7	7
School furniture	800	—	—
Contingent charges	2909	10	8
Public Works			
Buildings and Public Works Agencies	6223	6	5
Other charges			
Scholarships in the training college	1098	4	—
Do Middle and special Schools	36	—	
Prizes	300	—	—
Grant to Municipalities	725	—	—
Do to Indigenous Schools	365	—	—
Balance on 31st March 1891	45742	5	10
Total	115084	10	5

48. The principal statistic regarding education are given below —

Year	Schools				Number of scholarships in secondary schools	Number of new schools built
	Secondary		Primary			
	No. of schools	No. of scholars	No. of schools	No. of scholars		
1889-90	3	256	266	13,074	9	1
1890-91	3	283	268	14,479	5	2

Mr Fleet visited 53 schools and I have visited two schools. Two new schools were opened during the year, and there has been an increase of 1432 scholars

during the year. Mr. Fleet has left on record that he considers the state of vernacular education to be unsatisfactory, and in this District, as in all others, there can be no doubt the small schools are very unsuccessful. The mass of the boys they teach soon forget almost everything they have learnt and though one or two clever boys may be sent to schools teaching higher Standards. I fear the small schools will never produce very

substantial results.

With reference to the larger and more important schools Mr Fleet considers that Canarese vernacular education suffers 1st by from the disappointment caused to the many educated youths who find it diffienlt to find occupations. Originally he considers the people believed that Government would provide comfortable berths for all educated young men, and

when this was found to be a very mistaken idea that the same efforts are not made to obtain the higher education which when obtained may bring no practical increase in position or wealth.

He also considers that Canarese vernacular education suffers owing to the fact "that proper attention is not paid to compelling all executive officers, administrative, judicial &c to learn the vernacular and to use it

Mr. Fleet has the reputation
of being a very good Canarese
scholar and of being enthusi-
astically fond of the
language, but I cannot say
that I think that he looks
quite at the question from
broad enough point of view.
Canarese is the language of
the great mass of the people
in this District and Dharwar
and of considerably the
larger portion of those of N.
& S. Kanara and Belgaum.
It is used through ½ of one

talukas of Kholapur and
eighteen in one taluka of
Satara. This Canarese country
was known for a long time
under Maratha rule, and
the official language under
the Peshwa and the Satara
rule as well as during the
earlier part of our admini-
-stration was Maratha. It was
a backward part of the country
and many of the officials
employed and who settled
in the Canarese Country came

from Poona and Satara and they habitually use in their families Mahrathi and prefer that their children should be educated in that language. They do this naturally also now with the great increase of communication officials are transferred much more, and they naturally prefer that their children should be educated in the language spoken in the greater part of the Presidency, and specially at the

Head Quarters, Poona, Mahabaleshwar and generally Bombay. I examined the Jubilee school in Bijapur which is a Marathi one and found that the mass of the Government servants and traders send their children there and that it is quite as successful and as well attended as the Canarese schools.

I fully agree with Mr. Fleet in his desire that every official should be able to speak and make himself understood

by all the people among whom
he lives, but constituted a
min ore I think they will always
prefer their own vernacular & if
they can find people to understand
them, and that though obliged to
do official work in a particular
language it would be impossible to make them use
it in private life or even in
public conversation. Of
course if Government were to
order that only persons who can
vernacular in private life

was Lanarese were to be admissible for appointments in Lanarese Districts, (and that is what I think Mr. Fleet desires,)

While at first restricting the number of candidates for employment it would no doubt cause men who desired to obtain Government employment for their sons to educate them exclusively in Lanarese and would undoubtedly improve the prospects of Lanarese education. I think

however that it would be "a"
very dearly paid for gain, and
that the forming in the Canarese
Collectorates a merely local
service would be not for the
gain of the Canarese countrymen
or for the general benefit of
the Presidency.

I have had too little personal
knowledge of the district to
offer any further remarks:
but I have entered into this
subject at some length as it
is one on which Mr. Fleet holds

very strong views and has left

much on record.

49 ——— I have never served

either as Collector or Assistant

in a district in which the

system of Fire Inspectors was

in force, and I am only gradually

getting to understand how it

practically works. It is con-

sequently particularly diffi-

cult for me to deal with the

work done by the Department

during the year, and give any

opinion or that a in the of
slightest value.

The following Statement
shows the work done during
the year as compared with
last year.

year	Total number of villages in the district.	Crop Inspection		Waste Inspection		Boundary mark inspection.	
		Number of villages inspected	Survey Numbers inspected	Total waste lands in inspected villages	Total survey Nos. inspected	In occupied numbers	In waste numbers
1889-90	1173	1116	18268	7719	2875	198884	37625
1890-91	1173	892	12250	5230	1762	134052	25748

This shows a very large decrease
during the year, but for that
the Department is not to be blamed

as the Circle Inspectors some said all were entitled for Census duty from the beginning of November till the end of February. Of course the said increase in cultivation in the district reduces the number of waste to be measured, but as the duties of the Inspectors are more arduous with regard to the cultivated numbers, the increase of cultivation increased and

The number of encroachments

Para 69 continued

discovered was made however but the district inspector explains this by the fact that formerly the cases in which the narrow strip between the fields was sown over was reported as an encroachment but as this is not destructive and separated from the fields the person who has sown it is not punishable under the Land Revenue Code, the District Inspectors have ceased to report these as encroachments

The following table shows the results of the Boundary Mark Inspection during the years.

Year	No. of villages in which Boundary marks inspection was done	First Inspection	Second Inspection	Number of boundary marks replaced at the time of second inspection
		Survey Numbers	Survey Numbers	
1889-90	178	11429	5599	1142
1890-91	68	6396	1892	6461

This shows a great deal of decrease in the amount of work but it is accounted for — mainly by the Census work, and partly by the reduction in the staff and

the consequent changes.

The District Inspector thinks that one inspection from March to May would be a saving of time and would work better than that in the existing rules, and there is much to be urged in its favor. In districts where boundary marks are moved and there has been even moderate rainfall, practically every boundary mark is out of repair, and the examination made in November and December

by the landmarks or by inter-
ference or by anyone else so really.
In case
In a few times out of 10 the
officer might perfectly safely
enter that the boundary mark
was out of repair while comfort-
ably setting in the house. There-
fore as a rule the landmarks
put off the examination of the
boundary marks till they have
persuaded the most of the owners
to put their's into order, and it
is hopeless unless in the
immediate vicinity of the

camp of one of the high-er Government officers to get the Ryots to repair the boundary marks till the crops are removed. The disadvantages of having the boundary marks inspected only from March till May is that there is very little time to repair the marks out of order in the case of the villages last examined.

The amount of supervision done by the District Inspector and his assistant is shown

as the following paragraphs,

Year	Total occupied dwellings inspected by Circle Inspectors	Waste Inspection		Boundary Marks Inspection	
		Number tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors	Total number inspected by Circle Inspectors	No. tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors	Number of marks inspected by Circle Inspectors	No. tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors
1889-90	18268	655	2875	118	236509	7677
1890-91	12250	621	1762	87	159491	8317
		+66		-31		+740

As the amount of the work done by the Circle Inspectors was much less than was done last year, naturally the percentage of work tested has risen largely. There is however a gratifying increase.

in the actual amount of work done by the Agricultural Chief and his Assistant, and a very large amount of other work has also been done by the District Inspector at Headquarters, in disposing of complicated measurement cases, partitions under the Land Courts and other matters. Mr. Fleet was of opinion that the Department had certainly economies under his rain and I have had no reason to question this opinion

the following paragraphs.

Year	Total acreage surveyed, number of inspections by Circle Inspectors	Number tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors	Waste Inspection: Total number inspected by Circle Inspectors	Waste Inspection: No. tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors	Boundary Marks Inspection: Number of marks inspected by Circle Inspectors	Boundary Marks Inspection: No. tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors
1889-90	18268	55'57	2875	118	236509	7677
1890-91	12250	621	1762	87	159491	8317
		+ 66		- 31		+ 740

As the amount of the work done by the Circle Inspectors was much less than was done last year naturally the percentage of work tested has risen largely. There is however a gratifying increase

in the actual amount of work done by the Agricultural Inspector and his Assistant, and a very large amount of other work has also been done by the District Inspectors at Head Quarters, in disposing of complicated measurement cases, partitions the Civil Courts and other matters. Mr Fleet was of opinion that the department had certainly improved under her hair and I have had no reason to question this opinion

Owing to their heavy duties and the fact that during most of the year there was only one Assistant and one Deputy, the Assistant and Deputy Collectors found much less time to test the work of the Circle Inspectors. In the Sindgi, Indi and Bijapur talukas Rividia tested the work of 9 out of 9 Circle Inspectors in his charge, and in the Muddebihal and Bagewadi talukas Deshpande tested the work of 5 out of 6 in his, no tests could be taken in the other three ...

talukas.

As Mr. Clark points out the Circle Inspectors work needs constant supervision particularly in the outlying parts of the District, and the difficulty is how this to be obtained. I am an officer who has been an Assistant Collector for 15 years out of which only one year I employed except on regular Assistant Collector's duty. I certainly ought to be able judge what inspection a new-

Assistant Collector should be able to do. There are of course one or two charges where work is light and an Assistant Collector can find time for a bout of special inspection. As a rule however each Assistant if he does his work fully has no spare time on his hands. Take it all round I consider that the ordinary work of an Assistant Collector is about 3 times as much as it was about 1874 and 1875, and that except in a few exceptional

cases an Assistant Collector is occupied or could be if he chose at least from 12 to 5 every day with ordinary magisterial and revenue work, leaving important reports and inspections to be done in the mornings. A certain number of mornings are occupied in changing camp, and the rest are available for inspection. Some inspections such as Schools, Post receipt books Local Fund works going

Assistant Collector should be able to do there are of course one or two charges where work or night and an Assistant Collector can find time for a bout of special inspection a couple hours each day in fact if he does his work fully he can spare time on his hands. Take it all round I consider that the ordinary work of an Assistant Collector is about 3 times as much as it was about 1874 and 1875, and that except in a few exceptional

cases an Assistant Collector is occupied or could be if he chose at least from 12 to 5 every day with ordinary clerical and revenue work, leaving important reports and inspections to be done in the mornings. A certain number of mornings are occupied in changing camp, and the rest are available for inspection. Some inspections such as of schools, post receipt books, Local Fund works going

can be made without much

fatigue, merely necessitating

a pleasant ride of a few miles

and half an hour's work at

the spot. There is very much

of this to be done now and no

doubt it will always be fairly

done but it must occupy the

majority of mornings in the

week. Examination of a

Circle Inspector's work and of

boundary marks &c can not be

done in this way; it consists of

done conscientiously of hours
of scrambling through hedges,
and miles of walking, carrying
maps and papers often under
a blazing sun. It is worse
that no officer possibly
could find interesting or
pretend to like, and I think
it hopeless to expect that
any very extensive inspect-
ion of this description can
be got from the Assistant
and Deputy Collectors. A morning

spent in this way leaves a man tired and not half inclined to go through a hard day's work afterwards. I therefore do not believe that any very extensive testing is possible on the part of Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Round their camps no doubt much testing can take place, but in the outlying parts of the District miles from any place an officer is likely to camp the work will not be supervised

and the Circle Inspectors know-
-ing that to be the case will
neglect that portion. I don't
however by this mean to suggest
that the inspection will not
be done quite as well as it has
ever been done before Circle
Inspectors were introduced
but that in my opinion those
parts which formerly were
not much inspected will
still remain pretty much as
they were before the coming

sketchy nature of this report,
but my own knowledge of the
District is very limited and
it is restricted to Head Quarters
and a few miles round it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

T Davidson

Acting Collector

Appendix A

Statement showing the Officers and the they were employed during the year ending

Name of officers	Grades	From what date to what date
W. L. Harvey Esquire	Assistant Collector	1st July 1890 to 12th March 1891
		1st July 1890 to 15 December 1890
R. B. Venkatia Esquire	Assistant Collector	16th December 1890 to 11th March 1891
		15th May to 26 June 1891
		27 June to 30th June 1891
H. L. Harvey Esquire	Assistant Collector	1st May 1891 to 30th June 1891
R. B. N. G. Deshpande	District deputy Collector	1st July 1890 to 30 June 1891
R. B. Santapa Rangathuyar	Collector	1st July 1890 to 30 April
R. B. G. J. Bhaskhande	do	1st May 1891 to 30th Jun

Form A.

Population of the Ryapur District for the Year

Communes or Townships	Districts	Number of inhabited houses.	Population.							
			Males above 12 years of age.	Females above 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Southern Division	Ryapur	14,14	15				77,357	138		49

... ending 1890-91.

Classification of population according to occupation

Table 5

Districts.	Natives.	Africans.	Asiatics.	Europeans.	Eurasians & Asiatics.	Others.	Total actually present.	Total agricultural class.	Total number non-agricultural class.	Principal language.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21.	
20	686	700833	75408	17	2394	-	192395	54182	Kaua race	-	

Statement showing the Prices of Produce on

No. of seers of 80 Tolas each

Months	Wheat			Barley			Rice best sort					
	1889-90			1890-91			1889-90			1890-91		
	Seers	s	c	s	c		s	c		s	c	
April 1890	13	8	18	9	10	5	"	"		7	3	7	3
May	13	8	18	9	10	5	"	"		7	3	7	3
June	13	8	16	14	10	5	"	"		7	3	7	3
July	13	8	16	14	10	5	"	"		7	3	7	3
August	13	8	16	14	10	5	"	"		7	3	7	3
September	13	8	16	14	10	5	"	"		7	3	7	3
October	13	8	16	14	"	"	"	"		7	3	7	3
November	14	3	16	14	"	"	"	"		7	3	7	3
December	14	3	16	14	"	"	"	"		7	3	7	3
January 1891	14	7	16	14	"	"	"	"		7	3	7	3
February	14	10	16	14	"	"	"	"		7	3	7	3
March	14	10	17	8	"	"	"	"		7	3	7	6
Average			17	7	"	"	"	"				7	3

The Bijapur Collectorate — Appendix C Para 9.

Khalitko of 5 Solas per Rupee

Rice common sieve Bajri Jowari 203

1889-90		1890-91		1891-92		1892-93		1893-94		1894-95	
s	b	s	b	s	b	s	b	s	b	s	b
9	2	11	5	15	14	24	2	19	-	19	-
9	2	11	5	15	14	24	2	19	-	19	-
9	2	11	5	15	14	23	2	19	-	19	-
9	2	11	5	15	14	23	2	19	-	20	5
9	2	11	5	15	14	23	2	17	4	18	9
9	2	11	5	15	14	23	2	17	4	18	9
9	2	11	5	15	14	23	2	17	4	20	15
9	2	10	5	21	15	23	2	20	4	20	15
	2	11	5	18	10	24	8	18	-	25	5
	3	11	5	19	10	24	8	17	12	25	5
	5	11	5	20	11	26	5	17	9	27	-
	5	11	4	20	11	26	4	17	9	28	-
		11	4			25	11			21	13

Statement showing the Prices of Produce in

No. of Seers of 80 Tolas each.

Gram		Salt		Flour		Ghee		Sugar		Milk		Ghur	
1889-90		1890-91		1889-90		1890-91		1889-90		1890-91		1889-90	
s	b	s	b	s	b	s	b	s	b	s	b	s	b
15	12	19	4	111	8	9	12	10	15	"	"	10	10
15	12	19	4	10	8	9	12	9	12	"	"	10	10
15	12	17	8	10	8	9	12	9	12	"	"	10	10
10	9	17	8	10	8	9	12	9	12	"	"	10	10
10	9	17	8	10	8	9	12	9	12	"	"	10	10
10	9	17	8	10	8	9	12	9	12	"	"	10	10
10	2	17	8	10	8	9	12	9	12	"	"	11	10
10	9	17	8	10	8	9	12	10	9	"	"	10	10
10	9	17	"	10	8	9	12	10	9	"	"	10	10.
14	"	17	"	9	12	9	12	9	12	"	"	11	12
14	"	17	"	9	12	9	12	9	12	"	"	11	12
16	1	16	14	9	12	10	15	9	12	"	"	11	12
		17	10			9	14						

Vide Bijapur Collectorate. Appendix C Para 9.

Exchange of 5 Tolas per Rupee.

Dall		Ghee		Fire-wood		Timber per cft		Teak per cft		Timber per cft	
1890-91		1889-90		1890-91		1889-90		1890-91		1889-90	1890-91
s	b	s	b	s	b	Rs	s	Rs	s	Rs As	Rs As	s	b	s	b
11	2	1	-	1	3	2	-	2	-	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	2	1	"	1	-	2	"	2	"	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	2	1	"	1	6	2	-	2	"	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	2	1	"	1	"	2	-	2	"	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	12	-	12	1	-	2	-	2	-	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	12	-	12	1	-	2	-	2	"	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	12	1	"	1	3	2	"	2	"	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	12	1	1	1	3	2	"	2	-	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	12	1	-	1	4	2	-	2	"	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	12	1	"	1	4	2	-	2	-	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
11	12	1	1	1	6	2	-	2	"	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
15	10	1	1	1	6	2	-	2	"	2 12	2 12	1	4	1	8
12	-			1	3			2	-		2 12			1	8

Table A Para 15

Year	Land Revenue.				Local-fund.				Total for Collection.	
	Madras				Madras					
	Remissions	Alienations	Revenue for collection	Remissions	Alienations	Revenue for collection	Remissions	Revenue for collection	Balance	Land Revenue Funds
1889-90	.	53352-5-1	176641-10-5	.	50486-11-11	120784-7-2	.	15010-11--	. 10153-6-1	. 317426-1-7 25164-1-1
1890-91	.	46268-5-7	197120-1-4	.	50159-6-11	121050-6-3	.	15070-15-7	. 10138-1-1	. 318170-7-7 25208-15-8
More	.	-	478-6-11	.	--	265-15-11	.	60-4-7	. --	. 744-6-- 44-14-7
Less	.	7083-15-6	--	.	327-5--	--	.	--	. 15-6--	. -- --

Accountant
Collector

Table B 1. Para 15.

Increase & decrease Indi Talukka.

— Recapitulation. —

Decrease				Increase
Reduction in Inam Land Jurisdiction owing to the introduction of Recision Survey	1	-	-	Minor Causes — Correction of an error in the Survey Records
Reduction owing to exclusion from the Jamabandi account the revenue of three Villages belonging to the Sangli State which formerly appear among the alienations of the Talukka but which have now by the order of the Govt been excluded from the Inam Jurisdiction	7102	9	10	
Appropriation of fresh land for Land Revenue	2	1	1	
Reductions in Land Jurisdiction on Shet Bandi Inam Lands	-	8	-	
Minor Causes	3	3	-	
	7109	5	11	
Do Increase	25	6	5	
Decrease Rs	7083	15	6	

Decrease

Increase

Extended Consideration of Judiciary to exclusion of 3 Villages from the Jamabandi Account		394 12 5	Revenue for collection fixed — Unoccupied land brought under cultivation	1100	8 -
			other Small items	1	2 3
Unassessed Lands assessed for occupation		47 12 -	Kadar Judi on Shet-Sandi Kam Land — levy of Jer. from Village officers		8 -
Sale of occupancy rights		30 5 -	Realization from rent	1	- -
Sale of wood		39 2 -	Kamandan attachment	6	14 2
Sale of grass & grazing		73 12 2	Penalty for non-payment of Land Revenue on presented dates	2	7 7
Sale of old petrol &c		23 8 -		26	14 -
Levie for un-authorized occupation		42 8 -		1139	6 -
Notice fee		3 8 -	a/c due decrease	660	5 1
Reduction of Judi enrolments. Enclosed		5 11 6	Net Increase 478-6-11		
		660 15 1			

J Bannerman

Acting Collector (Supt)

Table 12 - Para 15

Increase & decrease under Table.

Explanation.

Decrease -				Increase.		
Lapse of Inam	17	-	-	Increase in Inam land consequent on the introduction of Survey	50	6
Reduction in Inam land consequent on the introduction of revised assessment	366	10	-	Re-assessment of fresh or lapsed Inam lands restored	6	15 -
Rent free lands on Sheri land than Land	3	-	-	Correction afterwards in Survey Papers	2	- -
	386	10	-			
Add Increase	59	5	-			
Net decrease	327	5	-		59	5 -
Fixed -				Increase for Collection - Fixed =		
Land alienated for Tank purposes	1	-	-	Increased assessment on account of alienation	3	- -
Remaining uncultivated	3	-	-	Re-assessed lands given out for cultivation	604	12 -
Correction of errors in Survey Records	1	-	-	Correction of error in Survey of Rent land	-	12 -
Reduction in Inam lands consequent on the revision Survey	52	6	-	Increase in lands owing to the introduction of revised Settlement	373	11 -
Excess of lands due on Re-assessment	38	2	-			

Revenue		Revenue	
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous	
Sale of grass		Realizations	
& jungle	83 12 -	from rent	11 14 2
Sale of occupancy		Sale of occupancy	
of grass	751 -	rights	78 12 -
Mutation fee	2 -	Sale of trees	2 9 -
Less realizations		Sale of earth	
of Government lands		Stone Kankar	20 8 -
under attachment	11 7	Sale of fruits	6 - -
Slip of paper from		Recovery of	
D.		arrears of for-	
	35 1 6	mer years	
		to the introduction	
		of the present settle-	
968 1 1		ment	132 2
			1234 - 2
		Deduct Decrease	968 1 1
		Net Increase	265 15 1

T Hamilton
Acting Collector
(Signed)

Table C. Para 15

Year	Land Revenue - Remissions	Alienations	Revenue for Collection	Local Funds - Remissions	Revenue for Collection	Interest	Total for Collection
1889-90	- - -	393758 15 6	1372814 13 2	- - -	107292 14 1	-	1480107 11 3
1890-91	- - -	383347 11 -	1381261 1 1	- - -	108449 3 11	-	1489710 5 -
More	- - -	- - -	9446 3 11	- - -	1156 5 10	-	9602 9 9
Less	- - -	10411 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -

Acting Collector Rajpur

Abstract 95 8 6 Abs 982 3

Decrease Reductions		Increase Reductions	
Sale of grass & grazing	83 12 -	from rent & sale of encumbered	11 14 2
sale of encumbered rights	751 -	rights	78 12 -
Notice fees	2 - -	Sale of trees	2 9 -
Cess & obligations of demesne lands under attachment	11 7	Sale of earth, stone Kankar	20 8 -
Stoppages from Chenkalmandi's allow.	35 1 6	Sale of fruits	6 - -
		Recovery of arrears of former increased owing to the introduction of Revenue settlement	132 2 -
	968 1 1		1234 - 2
		Decrease	968 1 1
		Net Increase	265 5 1

I transmit

herewith Collector's Abstract

Table C. Para 15

Year	Land Revenue – Remissions	Alienations	Revenue for Collection	Local Funds – Remissions	Revenue for Collection	Interest	Total for Collection
889-90	- - -	393758 15 6	1372814 13 2	- - -	107292 14 1	.	1480107 11 3
890-91	- - -	383347 11 -	1381261 1 1	- - -	108449 3 11	-	1489710 5 .
nare	- - -	- - -	8446 3 11	- - -	1156 5 10		9602 9 9
ield	- - -	10411 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	.	- - -

Acting Collector Chapra

Statement showing the places attended the Collector of Bijapur resided during the year ending 30th June 1891

Name of Place.	From what date to what date	No of days.	Remarks
Mr. Fleck			
Bijapur	1st July to 25th September	87	Head Quarters
Ahmadnagar	26th to 28th September	3	
Bijapur	29th September to 16th November	49	Head Quarters
Torvi	17th November —	1	
Babanagar	18th November	1	
Muchandi	19th & 20th November	2	
Jath	21st to 27th November	7	Jahagir Station
Inadgyal	28th November	1	
Utgi	29th & 30th November	2	
Chadchan	1st December	1	
Bardol	2nd to 6th December	5	
Indi	7th to 9th December	3	Mamledar's Station
Galatgi	10th & 11th December	2	
Balgamve	12th December	1	
Lindgi	13th to 18th December	6	Mamledar's Station
Uparga	19th December	1	
Honalgi	20th December	1	
Bijapur	21st December to 6 January	17	Head Quarters
Mangoli	7th January	1	
Bagewadi	8th to 14th January	7	Mamledar's Station
Sadwadgi	15th January	1	
Jumbgi	16th January	1	
Jalalvate	17th to 19th January	3	
Dewar Hulagbal	20th January —	1	
Muddebihal	21st to 26th January	6	Mamledar's Station
	Carried forward —	210	

Brought forward		210	
Kalabagi	27th & 28th January	2	
Muddabihal	29th & 30th January	2	Mamledar's Station
Tangadgi	31st January & 1st February	2	
Hungund	2nd to 5th February	4	Mamledar's Station
Ilkal	6th & 7th February	2	
Hungund	8th to 11th February	4	Mamledar's Station
Lachhari	12th February	1	
Anholi	13th to 15th February	3	
Sirur	16th February	1	
Bagalkot	17th to 28th February	12	Mamledar's Station
Bijapur	1st to 9th March	9	Head Quarters
Muddebihal	10th March	1	
Kolhar	11th March	1	
Bilagi	12th to 15th March	4	Mahalkari's Station
Jamkhandi	16th March	1	
Kerur	17th to 21st March	5	
Nilgund	22nd to 24th March	3	
Badami	25th March to 9th April	16	Mamledar's Station
Bijapur	10th to 19th April	10	Head Quarters
Jalikatti	20th & 21st April	2	
Honwad	22nd April	1	
Kumarani	23rd April	1	
Inamtpur	24th & 25th April	2	
Umarani	26th April	1	
Honwad	27th & 28th April	2	
Jalikatti	29th April	1	
Bijapur	30th April to 12th May	13	Head Quarters
Mr. Heaney.			
Bijapur	13th May to 26th May	14	Head Quarters
Mr. Davidson			
Bijapur	27th May to 30th June 1891	35	Head Quarters
Total		365	

J. Davidson
Ag Collector.

Progress made in the destruction

Appendix

	Revenue Records.		Magisterial Records.		Miscellaneous Records	
	Years	Date of destruction	Years	Date of destruction	Years	Date of destruction
Vedhavati Revenue	11-2-91		1889		11-2-91	
Adl Taluka office	1873-74, 1886-87				11-4-91	
	1887-88.					
	Financial					
	1859-60 to	14-4-91				
	1866-67					
	1887-88					
	Correspondence					
	1886-87					
Dindigal do	1867-88	19-3-91	1887-88	19-3-91		
Bagepalli do	1831 to 1884-85	23-5-91	1840 to 1885	23-5-91		
Muddebihal do	1839-40 to 1887-88	30-5-91	1849-1889	30-5-91		
Bagalkot do	1831-32 to 1887-88.	22-1-91	1842-1880 & 1858	22-1-91		
Badami do	1887-88	31-1-91	1889	31-1-91		
Hungund do	1848-1873	28-11-90				
Collector's office	1873-74 to 1887-88	30-6-91				
Account office	1876-77 to 1879-80	— do —				
Assistant Collr's office	1875-76 to 1876-77	— do —				
2nd do do	1875-76 to 1879-80	— do —				
Asst to Collr's office	1875-76 to 1877-78	— do —				

of useless Records. Para: 4

Village Records

Year	Date of destruction.	Remarks.
3 Runnals	12-1-91 14-4-91	131 Runnals are ready for destruction by the Assistant Collector.
1827 to 1877-80	26-1-91	
-	-	76 Runnals have been sorted & are ready for destruction by the district deputy Collector.
13 Runnals	22-1-91	
1885-86	31-1-91	
1885-86 & 1886-87	28-11-90	35 do - do - Asst Collector

J Hamilton

Acting Collector Ry Agent